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Evergreens * Shade Trees

Shrubs * Perennials

Roses * Vines

Fruit Trees



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Louis Vetault & Son

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florists and Nurserymen EAST HAMPTON, N. Y.

Our Service To You

UR policy is to be of all possible service to anyone who is in any way interested in the development of the beauty of his surroundings. To that end we maintain a very completely stocked nursery and floral establishment, enabling one to select subjects that will adorn either home interior or home setting—one's grounds. As a man's character is often judged by his personal appearance, so also can it truly be said that the care he takes in the looks of the home surroundings is a reflection of dignity, whether it be merely a well-kept lawn with a well-placed shrub or tree or two, or a gorgeous display of landscape art. We are as pleased to help and suggest for a small outlay as a large one.

In the following pages you will find listed items that are admirably suited for your needs, either for garden or landscape work. We appreciate a call and the opportunity to show you through our grounds, entailing no obligation whatever on your part.

Our nurseries are conveniently located in the village of East Hampton on Cooper Lane and Cedar Street. Our office and flower shop are in the center of the village on Newtown Lane. From this point we are very pleased to show visitors over our grounds.

Guarantee

All our stock is guaranteed healthy, free from disease and true to name. In the event that you find any of our plants otherwise, a satisfactory adjustment will be made. Of course, it is understood that we cannot be held responsible for anything that may happen to stock after it is delivered to the customer in good condition and as specified above. If reasonable care is given plants and suggestions for planting followed, if not planted by us, your plants should grow and thrive as expected.

Terms

Prices are f.o.b. our nurseries, delivery and packing extra, unless otherwise arranged at time of sale. Delivery applies to points outside a fifteen-mile radius of our nurseries. Free deliveries within this radius on orders amounting to twenty dollars or over.

If no shipping directions are given, we will ship by most efficient method in our judgment.

LOUIS VETAULT & SON EAST HAMPTON, N. Y.

Telephone 344



Evergreens

Some of the most valued plants for landscape effect will be found in this group. They vary in color from the deepest to lightest greens, from bright to sombre golden tints and from The diversity in habit of growth is as equally varied.

In our assortment will be found most all varieties suitable for the many uses required of

Each

.\$2.00

evergreens in the landscape.

Abies balsamea (Balsam Fir). $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.....

3 to 4 ft

ABIES. Fir

	, 10	т 1	U																٠		1.00	
4	1 to	5 f	t																		6.00	
			_							_	٠.											
Α.	con	co	lo	r (V	V	h:	ιt	e	ŀ	۱ ^۱	ŗ).									
	1 to	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	ft																	-2.00	
	$1\frac{1}{2}$	to	$\tilde{2}$	ft																	4.00	
	2 to	3	ft																		7.00	
	3 to	4	ft																		10.00	
	4 to	5	ft																		15.00	
	5 to	6	ft																		18.00	
	6 to	7	ft																		25.00	į
	7 to	8	ft																		30.00	
																					35.00	
	10 ±	1	2. f	†																	50.00	ı

A. homolep	is	(br	ach	yphylla) (Nikko	
6 ft					1	0.00
5 ft						8.00

A. douglasi (Douglas Spruce).

rir).														
2 to 3 ft														. 4.00
3 to 4 ft														. 6.00
4 to 5 ft														.10.00
5 to 6 ft														.15.00
6 to 7 ft						۸.								.20.00
													\	

A. nordmanniana 1 to 1½ ft	(N	Jordma	nn	Fir).	
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft					2.00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{2}$ ft					3.00
2 to 3 ft					4.50

A. veitchi (Veitch Fir).	Each
1½ to 2 ft	\$3.00
2 to 3 ft	4.50
3 to 4 ft	
4 to 5 ft	
5 to 6 ft	15.00
6 to 7 ft	18.00



Abies concolor (White Fir)

BIOTA. See **Thuja orientalis**, pages 9 and 10.

BUXUS. Boxwood

BUXUS. Boxwood	
Buxus japonica, Globe Form	
(Japanese Boxwood). Each	
12 to 15 in\$4.00	
15 to 18 in	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	
2 to 2½ ft	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{3}$ ft	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	1
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 10.00$	asid.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	
3 to 3½ ft	
B. japonica, Tree or Standard	
Form.	
12 in. high, 12-in. crown 7.00	
15 in. high, 14-in. crown 8.00	
18 in. high, 12 to 18-in. crown. 10.00 18 in. high, 18 to 24-in. crown. 15.00	
B. sempervirens (Common Box-	
wood).	
6 to 8 in	
8 to 10 in	1
10 to 12 in	
15 to 18 in	2
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	
2 to 21/6 ft 4.00	-
2 to 2½ ft 4.00 2½ to 3 ft. high, 3 ft. broad 15.00	
3 to 3½ ft. high, 3½ ft. broad. 25.00	
Very fine specimens\$35.00 to 75.00	
B. sempervirens suffruticosa	
(Dwarf Boxwood or Box	

в.	\mathbf{sem}	ıpeı	·VI	T.	\mathbf{er}	lS	,	5	sι	11	D	ι.	11	Л	c	OS	38	ŀ			
	(Dv						v	00	oc	I		o	r		1	3	23	C			
	Edg	ing)).																		100
3	to 4	in.																	٠.	. 6	\$12.00
4	to 5	in.																			18.00
5	to 6	in.																			24.00
- 6	to 8	in.																			30.00
8	to 1	0 in																			50.00

CHAMAECYPARIS Retinospora

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis glauca

(Thujopsis borealis glauca) (Blue	
Nootka Cypress).	Each
2 to 3 ft	. \$4.00
C. obtusa (Hinoki Cypress).	
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$. 4.50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	. 7.00

1.00
9.00
1.00
5.00
1.00
1.50
$\frac{1.50}{2.50}$



Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea (Golden Sawara Retinospora) See page 3

Chamaecyparis obtusa gracilis (Slender Hinoki Cypress).	-
der Hinoki Cypress).	Each
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft	\$4.00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	5.50
3 to 4 ft	7.00
4 to 4½ ft	. 8.00
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft	12.00

C. obtusa nana (Dwarf Hinoki Cypress). 10 to 12 in. 4.00 1 to 1½ ft. 7.50 1¼ to 1½ ft. 10.00

C. pisifera (Sawara Retinospora).											
1 to 1½ ft	1.50										
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	2.50										
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$	3.50										
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	4.50										
3 to 4 ft	6.00										
4 to 5 ft	0.00										

C. pisifera argentea (Silvertip Reti-	-
nospora).	
8 to 12 in	1.00
1 to 1½ ft	1.50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\overline{2}$ ft	2.50
2 to 2½ ft	3.50

CHAMAECYPARIS—Continued	
Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea	
(Golden Sawara Retinospora) Each 1 to 1½ ft\$1.50	A CANA
1½ to 2 ft. 2.50	
2 to 2½ ft	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	
3 to 4 ft	
4 to 5 ft10.00	
C. pisifera filifera (Thread-Reti-	
nospora).	
1 to 1½ ft	
2 to 3 ft 5.00	
2 to 3 ft	
3 to 4 ft 8.00	
5 to 6 ft., very heavy18.00	
6 to 8 ft., very heavy	
8 to 10 ft., very heavy35.00	
C. pisifera plumosa (Plume Cy-	
press). 1 to 1½ ft	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	
2 to 2½ ft	
2 to 2½ ft., very heavy 4.50	
2½ to 3 ft	
3 to 4 ft. 6.00 4 to 5 ft. 10.00	
5 to 6 ft	DIMG.
6 to 8 ft., very heavy25.00	Chamaecyparis plumosa aurea (Goldenplume
8 to 10 ft	Retinospora)
10 to 12 ft., very heavy50.00	
C. pisifera plumosa aurea	CHAMAECYPARIS pisifera squarrosa —Continued
(Goldenplume Retinospora). Each 1 to 1½ ft	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2.50	Sheared and compacta, extra heavy— Each
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 3.50$	10 to 12 in
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	18 to 24 in 4.00
3 to 4 ft	2 to 2½ ft
4 to 5 ft	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{2}$ ft. 7.50 3 to 4 ft. 10.00
	3 to 4 it
C. pisifera plumosa aurea compacta	4 to 5 ft
(Dwarf Goldenplume Retinospora). 1 to 1½ ft	C. pisifera squarrosa sulphurea (Yel-
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	low Moss Retinospora).
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$ 4.50	10 to 12 in
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	12 to 15 in
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$ 10.00	15 to 18 in. 2.00 18 to 24 in. 2.50
C. pisifera plumosa flavescens	
(White-leaved Retinospora).	Sheared and compact, extra heavy—
8 to 10 in	10 to 12 in
10 to 12 in	12 to 15 in
1 to 1½ tt	18 to 24 in
2 to 2½ ft	2 to 2½ ft
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{3}$ ft
C. pisifera squarrosa (Moss Retinospora).	
10 to 12 in	CRYPTOMERIA
1 to 1½ ft	Cryptomeria japonica lobbi (Lobb
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{2}$ ft. 3.00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 4.00	Cryptomeria).
2½ to 3 ft 6.00	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft
-/	11/ 5.6

JUNIPERUS. Juniper

Juniperus chinensis alba variegata	ι
(White-leaf Chinese Juniper).	Each
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	.\$2.50
2 to 2½ ft	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ft	
3 to 3½ ft	
/ 2	
J. chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer Juni	-
per).	
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	. 2.50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	. 4.50
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$. 6.00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	. 8.00
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$. 10.00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft., very heavy	.12.00
4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., very heavy	
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft., very heavy	.18.00
•	
J. communis (Common Juniper).	
10 to 12 in	. 1.50
12 to 18 in	. 2.00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	
2 to 3 ft	
3 to 4 ft	
4 to 5 ft., heavy	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

2 to 3 ft	4.50
3 to 4 ft	7.50
4 to 5 ft., heavy	10.00
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Juniperus sabina (Savin)

٥.	Juniper	
Jui	niperus communis aurea (Golden	
	Juniper).	Each
	0 to 12 in	
1	2 to 15 in	1.75
1	5 to 18 in	2.25 3.00
	½ to 2 ft	3.50
	100 272 10	0.00
J. (communis suecica (Swedish Juni-	
-	per).	1.0-
1	0 to 12 in	1.25 1.50
	1½ to 2 ft	2.00
	2 to 2½ ft	$\frac{2.50}{2.50}$
	2½ to 3 ft	3.50
	3 to 4 ft	4.50
т.	excelsa stricta (Spiny Greek Juni-	
. .	per).	
1	10 to 12 in	2.00
	1 to 1½ ft	2.50
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	3.50
	2 to 2½ ft	5.00
J.	communis cracovica.	
	0 to 12 in	2.00
	1 to 1½ ft	3.00
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	3.50
	J. communis depressa (cana-	
	densis (Prostrate Juniper).	1 =0
	12 to 15 in	1.50
4	15 to 18 in	$\frac{2.00}{2.50}$
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	4.00
	3 to 4 ft	5.00
7	J. communis hibernica (Irish	
	Juniper).	
(19)	1 to 1½ ft	1.50
403	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	2.00
200	2 to 3 ft	2.50
1974	3 to 4 ft	3.50
	4 to 5 ft	5.00
	J. horizontalis (prostrata)	
	(Creeping Juniper).	1 -0
	1 to 1½ ft	1.50
	2 to 3 ft	$\frac{2.00}{3.50}$
	3 to 4 ft	5.00
1	4 to 5 ft	7.50
	J. horizontalis douglasi (Wau-	
	kegan Juniper).	
	6 to 8 in.,	1.25
	8 to 12 in	1.50
7.5	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	2.00
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{2}$ ft	3.00
14	J. sabina (Savin).	
V, 16	8 to 10 in	1.25
	10 to 12 in	1.50
	1 to 1½ ft	$\frac{2.00}{3.00}$
10000	1 /9 tO 4 It	0.00

superus sabina tamariscifolia Each to 8 in \$1.50 to 12 in 2.00 to 1½ ft 2.50 ½ to 2 ft 3.00 to 3 ft 4.00	
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	000
to 12 in	
$to 1\frac{1}{2} ft$	
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	
to 3 ft	4
4.00	
	8
copulorum argentea (Silver	1
Juniper). Blue foliage.	3
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft 3.00	
to 3 ft 4.00	
to 4 ft 5.50	
irginiana (Red Cedar).	-
1 to 2 ft 1.50	
2 to 3 ft 2.50	Ea
3 to 4 ft	\$3.
1 to 5 ft	5.
5 to 6 ft	10
3 to 7 ft	10.



3 to 4 ft 5.00 4 to 5 ft 7.50 5 to 6 ft 12.00

J. virginiana glauca (Silver Red

Cedar).

The Spruces grow symmetrically and quickly. The one illustrated above is a Norway Spruce about 5 feet high



Juniperus waukegan

Jun																					Eacl	
																					6.00	
	4- 6		ru.	•	•		•	•	•	•			٠	•	٠			٠	٠	٠	0.00)
9	tot) [τ.	٠				٠	٠	٠			٠		٠						9.00)
J. v			0			 															3.00	0

$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ It.} \dots 3.00$
PICEA. Spruce
Picea alba (White Spruce).
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft 5.50
4 to 5 ft 8.00
5 to 6 ft
6 to 7 ft
7 to 8 ft
8 to 9 ft
9 to 10 ft
10 to 12 ft35.00
P. excelsa. (Norway Spruce.)
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft 1.50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft } \dots 3.00$
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft 5.50
4 to 5 ft 7.00
5 to 6 ft
6 to 7 ft
7 to 8 ft18.00
P. excelsa remonti (Remont Spruce).
± '
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft

 $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 7.50$ Picea orientalis (Oriental Spruce).

6 to 8 ft......30.00

PICEA—Continued
Picea polita (Tigertail Spruce). Each 3 to 4 ft. \$7.50 4 to 5 ft. 12.00
$\begin{array}{c cccc} \textbf{P. pungens} & (\text{Colorado Spruce}). \\ 1 & \text{to } 1 \slash 2 & \text{ft.} & 2.00 \\ 1 \slash 2 & \text{to } 2 & \text{ft.} & 3.50 \\ 2 & \text{to } 3 & \text{ft.} & 6.00 \\ 3 & \text{to } 4 & \text{ft.} & 8.00 \\ 6 & \text{to } 7 & \text{ft.} & 18.00 \\ 7 & \text{to } 8 & \text{ft.} & 25.00 \\ 8 & \text{to } 10 & \text{ft.} & 30.00 \\ \end{array}$
P. pungens glauca (Blue Colorado Spruce).
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

3½ to 4 ft	
P. densiflora (massoniana).	
(Japanese Red Pine).	
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 4.00$	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	Each
4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft	\$7.00
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft	10.00
5 to 6 ft	15.00



Pseudotsuga douglasi (Douglas Fir) See page 7



Pinus cembra (Swiss Stone Pine)

Pinus montana (Swiss Mountain Pine).

Each

(Cirio Into anticin I inc).	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft\$3.0	M
0 . 01/6	
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 4.0$	U
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	
-/ <u>2</u>	
P. montana mughus (Mugho Pine).	
1 ft	0
1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft 3.5	
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	0
2 to 2½ ft	Ω
2 to 272 tt	U
P. nigra austriaca (Austrian Pine).	
1 to 11/ ft 1.0	
	0
1 to 1½ ft	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2.0 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3.5	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2.0 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3.5	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2.0 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3.5 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 4.5	0 0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2.0 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3.5	0 0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2.0 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3.5 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 4.5	0 0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2.0 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3.5 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 4.5	0 0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 2.0 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3.5 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 4.5	0 0
1½ to 2 ft. 2.0 2 to 2½ ft. 3.5 2½ to 3 ft. 4.5 3 to 4 ft. 7.0 P. resinosa (Red Pine).	0 0 0 0
1½ to 2 ft. 2.0 2 to 2½ ft. 3.5 2½ to 3 ft. 4.5 3 to 4 ft. 7.0 P. resinosa (Red Pine). 2 to 2½ ft. 4.0	0 0 0 0
1½ to 2 ft. 2.0 2 to 2½ ft. 3.5 2½ to 3 ft. 4.5 3 to 4 ft. 7.0 P. resinosa (Red Pine).	0 0 0 0
1½ to 2 ft. 2.0 2 to 2½ ft. 3.5 2½ to 3 ft. 4.5 3 to 4 ft. 7.0 P. resinosa (Red Pine). 2 to 2½ ft. 4.0	0 0 0 0 0 0



Taxus cuspidata Japanese Yew)

PINUS-	-Continued

Pinus strobus (White Pine).

- III as see on the () interest interest	2300011
1 to 1½ ft	.\$1.00
1½ to 2 ft	. 1.50
2 to 3 ft	
3 to 4 ft	. 4.00
4 to 5 ft	. 6.00
5 to 6 ft	
6 to 8 ft	.11.00
8 to 10 ft	.15.00
P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine).	
P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). 1 to 1½ ft	. 1.00
1 to 1½ ft. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.	. 1.50 . 3.00
1 to 1½ ft. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.	. 1.50 . 3.00 . 4.50
1 to 1½ ft. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.	. 1.50 . 3.00 . 4.50
1 to 1½ ft. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft.	. 1.50 . 3.00 . 4.50 . 7.50 .10.00
1 to 1½ ft. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft.	. 1.50 . 3.00 . 4.50 . 7.50 .10.00
1 to 1½ ft. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft.	. 1.50 . 3.00 . 4.50 . 7.50 .10.00

PSEUDOTSUGA. Douglas Fir

seudotsuga douglasi (Douglas Fir).
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft 7.00
4 to 5 ft
5 to 6 ft
6 to 7 ft
7 to 8 ft
8 to 10 ft28.00
10 to 12 ft35.00

RETINOSPORA. See Chamaecyparis, pages 2 and 3.

TAXUS. Yew

Taxus cuspidata (Japanese Yew). Each 10 to 12 in. \$2.00 12 to 15 in. 2.50 15 to 18 in. 3.00 1½ to 2 ft. 4.00 2 to 3 ft. 6.00 3 to 4 ft. 10.00 4 to 5 ft. 15.00 5 to 6 ft. 20.00
T. cuspidata. Pyramidal shape. 18 to 24 in. 6.00 2 to 3 ft. 7.00
1. cuspidata capitata (Upright Japanese Yew). Dense pyramidal specimens. 2 to 3 ft., heavy. 10.00 3 to 4 ft., heavy. 15.00 4 to 5 ft., heavy. 25.00 5 to 6 ft., heavy. 35.00 6 to 7 ft., heavy. 50.00
T. cuspidata nana (cuspidata brevifolia). (Dwarf Japanese Yew). 1 ft. 2.50 1 to 1½ ft. 4.00 1½ to 2 ft. 5.00 2 to 3 ft. 7.50 3 to 4 ft. 10.00
T. hibernica variegata (Irish Yew). 12 to 18 in
T. repandens (Spreading English Yew). 2.00° 10 to 12 in. 2.00° 12 to 15 in. 2.50 15 to 20 in. 4.00 20 to 24 in. 6.00 24 to 30 in. 7.50

THUJA. Arborvitae

Thuja occidentalis (American Arbor-							
vitae). Each							
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft\$1.00							
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft							
2 to 3 ft							
3 to 4 ft							
4 to 5 ft							
5 to 6 ft							
6 to 7 ft							
7 to 8 ft							
8 to 10 ft							

T. occidentalis compacta (Parsons Arborvitae).

8 to 10 in	1.00
10 to 12 in	1.25
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	1.50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	6.00

T. occidentalis compacta nana (Little Globe Arborvitae).

6 to 8 in	1.00
8 to 10 in	1.25
10 to 12 in	1.75
12 to 15 in	
15 to 18 in	2.75
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	3.50

T. occidentalis ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb Arborvitae).

1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$	ft.												1.50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	ft.												2.50
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$													
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3													
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	ft.												6.00
$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{2}$													



Thuja globosa pumila (Green Globe Arborvitae)



Thuja occidentalis (American Arborvitae)

Thuja occidentalis globosa (American		
Globe Arborvitae).	Each	

10 to 12 in	\$1.50
12 to 15 in	2.00
15 to 18 in	2.50
18 to 21 in	3.00
21 to 24 in	3.50
15 to 18 in	4.00

T. occidentalis globosa pumila (Green Globe Arborvitae)

15 to	18	in.									4.00
18 to	21	in.	 								5.00
21 to	24	in.									6.00

T. occidentalis hoveyi (Hovey Arborvitae).

1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$	ft.					 			2.00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	ft.								2. 50
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$	ft.								3.00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	ft.					 			4.50
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{6}$	ft								6.00

THUJA—Continued	
Thuja occidentalis lutea	
(George Peabody Arborvitae) Eac	
1 to 1½ ft\$1.	50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{2}$ ft	50
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 3.0$	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft 4.3	
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft} \dots 5.2$	
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft	
$4 \text{ to } 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 6.7$	
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft	
$5 \text{ to } 5\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 10.0$	00
$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft	50)
6 to 7 ft	50
7 to 8 ft)0
8 to 10 ft25.0)()
10 to 12 ft)0
T. occidentalis plicata (Moss	
Arborvitae).	
8 to 12 in 1.0	
$\frac{1}{1}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ft	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	
2 to 3 ft 4.0	
3 to 4 ft 6.0	
4 to 5 ft 8.0)0
5 to 6 ft)0
T. occidentalis pyramidalis	
(American Pyramidal Arbor-	
vitae).	-
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	
$\frac{11}{2}$ to 2 ft	
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 3.0$	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	
3 to 4 ft	
4 to 5 ft	
5 to 6 ft	15.00
6 to 6½ ft	10.00
0½ to / It	18.00



Thuja occidentalis rosenthali (Rosenthal Arborvitae).



Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis (American Pyramidal Arborvitae)

12 to 18 in
T. occidentalis sibirica (Siberian Arborvitae).
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
T. occidentalis standishi.
12 to 18 in
T. occidentalis woodwardi (Woodward Arborvitae).
8 to 10 in. 2.00 10 to 12 in. 2.50 12 to 15 in. 3.50
15 to 18 in. 5.00 18 to 24 in. 6.00
T. orientalis (Oriental Arborvitae).



Thuja orientalis aurea nana (Berckmans Golden Oriental Arborvitae)

THUJOPSIS. See Chamaecyparis.

THUJA---Continued

THOSA—Continued	
Thuja orientalis aurea nana (Berckmans Golden Oriental Arborvitae).	Each
8 to 10 in	
10 to 12 in	2.00
12 to 15 in	
15 to 18 in	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$	7.50
T. orientalis compacta.	
-	
12 to 18 in	2.50
18 to 24 in	3.50
T. orientalis conspicuua.	
12 to 18 in	
18 to 24 in	3.50
T. orientalis elegantissima (Golden Chinese Arborvitae).	
10 to 12 in	1.50
$1 \text{ to } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$	3.00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{2}$ ft	4.50
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$	6.00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\hat{3}$ ft	7.50

TSUGA. Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis (American Hemlock). A graceful evergreen tree, equally desirable for specimens or groups. Grown as a hedge, it produces a delightful effect.

1 00 1/2 1000000000000000000000000000000		1.00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{2}$ ft		2.50
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft		3.50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft		5.00
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$		6.50
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft		9.00
4 to 5 ft., very heavy	1	2.00
5 to 6 ft., very heavy	1	5.00
6 to 8 ft., very heavy	1	8.00
		9



Tsuga canadensis (American Hemlock) grown as a hedge



Evergreen Shrubs

Varieties included in this chapter are most commonly known as "Broad-leaved Evergreens." Their outstanding characteristics and usefulness in the landscape is the wealth of colorful blooms afforded by many varieties and their particular fondness for shady places, making them available for planting in shady corners and other places about the lawn where it is difficult to get other plant material to thrive. Plant in groups to provide shade for the roots.

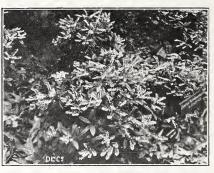
ABELIA grandiflora (Glossy Abelia).	HEV counts (Ispaness Heller)
Masses of pink blooms from July to frost; glossy foliage. Dwarf. Each 1½ to 2 ft	ILEX crenata (Japanese Holly). Each 1½ to 2 ft. \$4.00 2 to 2½ ft. 5.50 2½ to 3 ft. 7.50
ANDROMEDA. See Pieris.	-/2
AZALEA amoena (Amoena Azalea). Royal purple blooms in May. 6 in	1. opaca (American Holly). 1½ to 2 ft. 2.50 2 to ½½ ft. 3.00 2½ to 3 ft. 4.00 Standards, 6-7 ft. 5.00
2 to 2½ ft	KALMIA latifolia (Mountain-laurel). Large, clusters of rosy white flowers.
A. hinodegiri (Hinodegiri Azalea). Soft shade of pink; almost evergreen. 9 to 12 in	12 to 18 in. 1.00 18 to 21 in. 1.50 21 to 24 in. 2.50 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 4.00 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 5.00 3 to 4 ft. 6.00 3 to 4 ft., very heavy 10.00
and of a purplish pink color. 2.00 9 to 12 in. 2.50 12 to 15 in. 2.50 15 to 18 in. 3.50 1½ to 2 ft. 4.00 2 to 2½ ft. 6.00	Leucothoe catesbaei (Drooping Leucothoe. Long, drooping racemes of white blooms. 8 to 10 in 1,25 10 to 12 in
COTONEASTER horizontalis (Rock Cotoneaster). Myriads of small, apple-like blooms. 1.00 8 to 12 in. 1.50 1 to 1½ ft. 1.50 1½ to 2 ft. 2.50	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

MAHONIA aquifolium (Oregon Holly- grape). Yellow flowers; red and	
bronze foliage in the Fall.	
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\overline{2}$ ft	2.50
2 to 3 ft	4.00
PIERIS floribunda (Mountain An-	
dromeda). Large panicles of white	
flowers in early Spring.	
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	2.00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\overline{2}$ ft	2.50
2 to 3 ft	3.00
3 to 4 ft	4.00
P. floribunda. Nursery grown.	
15 to 18 in	6.00
18 to 24 in	

RHODODENDRONS

With the great scarcity of Hybrid Rho-dodendrons in the market we have confined our efforts to growing the best quality of native sorts which in many ways are equal to the Hybrid varieties, especially for massed and border plantings. Keep root protected from the sun and well moist at all times for best results.

Rhododendron carolinianum. Collected. Small, pinkish yellow blossoms and small leaves. 1 to 1½ ft.....\$2.00 oval-shaped leaves.



Pieris floribunda (Mountain Andromeda)

Rhododendron maximum (Rose Bay)

The best native variety; strong growing and very hardy, with very large, thick, glossy leaves and white and pink tinted flowers appearing late in June and July. The best one for mass effects.

1½ to 2 ft.....\$2.00

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 it
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. specimen
2 to 3 ft
2 to 3 ft., specimen
3 to 4 ft
R. maximum. Nursery-grown specimens.
2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft\$8.00 to 10.00
YUCCA filamentosa (Common Yucca)
Creamy white flowers in 4 ft. spikes.
Small
Medium
Large 1.00
Extra large



Rhododendrons

Deciduous Trees

Trees, especially shade trees, perform a real service to man by the protection provided from the rays of the hot Summer sun. They also enhance property values and many varieties provide masses of colorful bloom upon the landscape during the Spring and Summer. The suburban home is not complete today without the shelter and beauty provided by the shade trees. We list below practically all of the most useful and popular trees.

ACED Manla

ACER. Maple
Acer dasycarpum (Silver Maple) Each
16 to 18 ft., 2-in. cal\$4.50
2½-in. cal 5.00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal
3-in. cal 7.00
3½-in. cal 9.00
5 to 6-in. cal
7 to 8-in. cal
Maple).
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. cal 2.00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal 3.00
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. cal 5.00
12 to 14 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal 7.50
14 to 16 ft., 3-in. cal10.00
A. ginnala (Amur Maple).
3 to 4 ft
4 to 5 ft
5 to 6 ft 3.50
A. negundo (Box Elder).
2½-in. cal
3-in. cal 3.00
A. platanoides schwedleri
(Schwedler Maple). 6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1½-in, cal 5.00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½-in. cal. 6.00 12 to 14 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal. 7.00
13/4 to 2-in. cal
2 to 3-in, cal



Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)



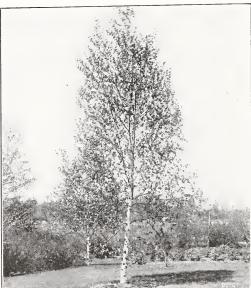
Acer dasycarpum wieri (Wier Maple)

Acer platanoides (Norway
Maple). Round-headed trees
casting dense shade. Each
12 to 14 ft., $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal. \$7.50
14 to 16 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. cal10.00
3 to 3½-in. cal
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-in. cal
4 to 5-in. cal
5 to 6-in. cal
6 to 7-in. cal
7 to 8-in. cal
A. platanoides spaethi (Spaeth
Maple).
9 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. cal 4.00
2 to 2½-in. cal 5.50
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{3}$ in. cal 8.00
A. pseudoplatanus (Sycamore
Maple).
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. cal. 4.00
10 to 12 ft., 1 ³ / ₄ to 2-in. cal 5.50
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal 7.00
14 to 16 ft., 2 to 3-in. cal 10.00
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4-in. cal15.00
16 to 18 ft., 4 to 5-in. cal20.00
A. rubrum (Red Maple).
10 to 12 ft., 3 to 3½-in. cal10.00
3½ to 4-in. cal
$4 \text{ to } 4\frac{1}{2}\text{-in. cal.} \dots 20.00$
- / -

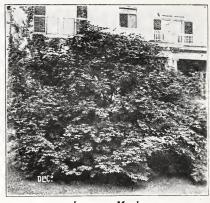
ACER—Continued

Acer sacchar	um (S	ugar (or R	.ock
Maple).				Each
6 to 8 ft., 1	in. cal			\$3.00
8 to 10 ft., 1				
10 to 12 ft., 1				
12 to 14 ft., 2				
14 to 16 ft., 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	in. cal.		15.00
16 to 18 ft., 3	to 4 in.	cal		20.00
4 to 5 in. cal	ſ			35.00
5 to 6 in. cal	[50.00

4 to 5 in. cal. 35.00 5 to 6 in. cal. 50.00
Japanese Maples
A. palmatum (polymorphum) (Japanese Maple). Graceful shrub or small tree. Dense foliage. 6 to 7 ft
A. palmatum atropurpureum (Blood-
leaf Japanese Maple). Leaves are dark purple, coarsely double serrate. 1 to 1½ ft
cut. 2½ to 3 ft
AESCULUS hippocastanum rubi-
cunda (Red Horsechestnut). 8 to 10 ft., 1¾ to 2 in. cal. 4.00 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal. 5.50 10 to 12 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal. 7.00
AILANTHUS glandulosa (Ailanthus).
3 to 4 ft
4 to 6 ft



 $Betula\ populifolia_{\star}^{\star}(Gray\ Birch)$



Japanese Maple	(A)
AMYGDALUS persica (Flowering Peach). White, pink and red	$1.50 \\ 2.00 \\ 2.50$
### BETULA alba (European White Birch) 4 to 5 ft 5 to 6 ft 6 to 8 ft., 1 in. cal 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. cal 10 to 12 ft., ½ to 2 in. cal	.75 1.25 2.50 3.00 4.00
2 to 3 in. cal. 3 to 4 in. cal. B. alba laciniata (Cutleaf Weeping Birch). 3 to 4 ft.	5.50 9.00 2.50
4 to 5 ft	3.00 3.50 4.50 6.00 8.00
B. lutea (Yellow Birch). 6 to 8 ft. B. nigra (River Birch). 6 to 8 ft. 8 to 10 ft.	$\frac{2.00}{3.00}$
B. papyrifera (Canoe Birch). 6 to 8 ft., 1 in. cal 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. cal 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal B.populifolia (Gray Birch). 6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1½ in. cal	2.50 3.00 4.00 2.00
CAPRINUS betulus (European Hornbeam).	3.00
3 to 4 ft	1.25 2.00 3.00

CATALPA bignonioides nana (bungei) (Umbrella Catalpa) Each 5 to 6 ft., 1 to 1½ in. 1-yr. hds. \$2.50 6 to 7 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. 2-yr. hds. 3.00 6 to 7 ft., 1½ to 2 in. 3-yr. hds. 3.50 6 to 7 ft., 2 to 2½ in. 5-yr. hds. 5.50 7 to 8 ft., 2½ to 3 in. 8-yr. hds. 8.00 7 to 8 ft., 3 to 4 in. 10-yr. hds. 15.00 C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). 8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in. cal 1.50 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal 2.00 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal 3.00 12 to 14 ft., 3 to 4 in. cal 7.50 14 to 16 ft., 4 to 5 in. cal 12.00	
CERASUS. See Prunus, page 18.	
CERCIS canadensis (American Redbud). 2 to 3 tt. .75 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 4 to 5 ft. 1.50 5 to 6 ft. 2.00	DIMO DIMO
CORNUS florida (Flowering Dogwood).	Catalpa speciosa (Western Catalpa)
1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. 5 to 6 ft., very heavy. 6 to 8 ft., very heavy standard. 8 to 10 ft., very heavy.	1.00
CORNUS florida rubra (Pinkflowering	8 to 10 ft
Dogwood). 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft.	2.50 F. sylvatica pendula (Weeping Beech). 4.00 6 to 7 ft., extra large
	6 to 7 ft. 10.00 7 to 8 ft. 12.00 8 to 10 ft. 18.00 10 to 12 ft. 22.00 12 to 15 ft. \$30.00 50.00 F. sylvatica purpurea riversi (River Beech). Rich dark purple leaves. 5 to 6 ft. 6.00 6 to 7 ft. 9.00 7 to 8 ft. 12.00 8 to 10 ft. 18.00 10 to 12 ft. 22.00 12 to 15 ft. 30.00 15 to 18 ft. 35.00 FRAXINUS americana (White

Ash).

12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal. 4.00 2½ to 3 in. cal. 6.00 3 to 3½ in. cal. 8.50 3½ to 4 in. cal. 10.00

Fagus sylvatica purpurea (Purple Beech)

GINKGO biloba (Maidenhair Tree). Each 6 ft. 1 in. cal. \$2.00 6 to 8 ft., 1½ in. cal. 3.00 8 to 10 ft., 2 in. cal. 4.50 2 to 2½ in. cal. 7.00
GLEDITSIA triacanthos
(Honeylocust). 5 to 6 ft
HALESIA tetraptera (Great Sil-
verbell). 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 4 to 5 ft. 1.25 5 to 6 ft. 1.50 6 to 8 ft. 3.00 8 to 10 ft., heavy. 7.50
KOELREUTERIA paniculata
(Goldenrain-tree). 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 4 to 5 ft. 1.25 5 to 6 ft. 1.50 10 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal. 8.00
LARIX europaea (European
Larch). 2 to 3 ft. 1.50 3 to 4 ft. 2.00 6 to 7 ft. 3.50 Each 7 to 8 ft. \$5.00 8 to 10 ft. 7.00 10 to 12 ft 8.50



Morus alba pendula (Weeping Mulberry)



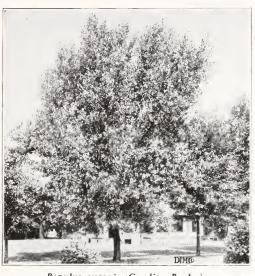
DIWG	
Malus ioensis plena (Bechtel Crab) See page 17	
LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (Sweet-	- 1-
gum). Ea 4 to 5 ft., very heavy\$3.	
5 to 6 ft., very heavy 4.	00
6 to 8 ft., very heavy	00
8 to 10 ft., very heavy	JU
LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tuliptree).	
6 to 8 ft., 1 in. cal	00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in. cal	
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. cal 4.	50 50
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal 6. 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal 10.	nn.
3 to 4 in. cal	00
MAGNOLIA grandiflora.	
6 ft 5.	50
MALUS angustifolia rosea plena	
(Double-flowering Crab). Large,	
double, light pink blooms. 2 to 3 ft	50
3 to 4 ft, 2.	
4 to 5 ft	00
5 to 6 ft 4.	
6 to 8 ft	00
M. atrosanguinea (Carmine Crab).	
	50
4 to 5 ft	
5 to 6 ft	
M. baccata (Siberian Flowering Crab).	
One of the largest growing crab-	
apples, bearing snow-white blossoms	
which are followed by yellow fruits.	00
5 to 6 ft	
6 to 8 ft	50

MALUS—Continued

		1
Malus floribunda purpurea		
Malus floribunda purpurea (Purple Crab). Single crim-		
son flowers.	Each	
3 to 4 ft	\$1.50	
4 to 5 ft		
5 to 6 ft		
6 to 8 ft		
M. ioensis plena (Bechtel Crab).	4.00	
2 to 3 ft	1.50	
3 to 4 ft		
4 to 5 ft		. 3
5 to 6 ft	4.00	1 2
6 to 8 ft	5.00	3
M. scheideckeri (Scheidecker		
Double-flowering Crab).		
Deep rosy-pink blossoms.		
2 to 3 ft		
3 to 4 ft	1.50	
M. spectabilis riversi rosea		14
plena (Double Pink Chinese		13
Crab). Double blooms, deep		1
pink in color.		
2 to 3 ft	1.25	
3 to 4 ft		Grant Control
4 to 5 ft	2.00	
5 to 6 ft		
6 to 8 ft		
MORUS alba pendula (Weeping		
berry).	2 1VI (11-	Each
3 to 4 ft., heavy		2.00
4 to 5 ft		5.00
4 to 5 ft., heavy		±.00
5 to 6 ft		5.00
5 to 6 ft., heavy		6.00
6 to 7 ft\$6.	00 to	10.00



Platanus orientalis (Plane Tree)

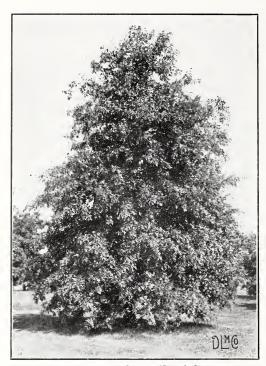


Populus eugenie (Carolina Poplar)

Morus alba tatarica (Russian Mulberry). Each 5 to 6 ft. \$0.75 6 to 8 ft. 1.25
PAULOWNIA imperialis (Empress
Tree). 5 to 6 ft. 1.50 6 to 7 ft. 2.00 7 to 8 ft 2.50 8 to 10 ft. 4.00
PLATANUS orientalis (Plane Tree,
Sycamore). 5 to 6 ft., 1 to 1½ in. cal. 2.50 6 to 7 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal. 3.50 7 to 8 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal. 4.50 8 to 10 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal. 7.00 10 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal. 9.00 12 ft., 3 to 3½ in. cal. 12.00 12 to 14 ft., 3½ to 4 in. cal. 15.00
POPULUS bolleana (Bolleana Poplar). 8 to 10 ft., 1 in. cal
P. eugenei. (Carolina Poplar). 8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal. 1.00 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal. 1.50 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal. 2.50

PRIVET, TREE FORM

See page 32



Quereus parastris (a tre sunt)
PRUNUS cerasifera pissardi (Purpleleaf Plum). Each 2 to 3 ft. \$0.75 3 to 4 ft. 1.25 4 to 5 ft. 1.75 5 to 6 ft. 3.00 6 to 8 ft. 4.00 8 to 10 ft., heavy. 6.00
D. Jamussiana (Hitaya Channy)
P. lannesiana (Hitoye Cherry). Fragrant, double white flowers.
8 to 10 ft
P. serrulata sachalinensis. (Yama Cherry). Showy rosepink blooms before the leaves. 3 to 4 ft. 1.50 4 to 5 ft. 2.00
5 to 6 ft
P. subhirtella pendula (Shi- darehigan Cherry, Japanese Weeping Pink-flowering Cherry). A weeping, rose- flowered variety.
4 to 5 ft. 7.50 5 to 6 ft. 9.00 6 to 8 ft. 12.00

QUERCUS	coccinea	(Scarlet	Each
Oak).			
6 ft., 1 in.	cal in. cal		3.50
8 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$	in. cal		5.00
10 ft., 2 in.	. c al		7.00
12 ft., 3 in.	cal	1	10.00
Q. palustris	(Pin Oak).		
6 ft., 1 in.	cal in. cal		3.00
8 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$	in. cal		6.00
8 to 10 ft.	., 1% in. cal.		7.00
8 to 10 ft.	, 2 in. cal		8.50
10 ft., 21/2	in. cal	1	10.00
12 ft., 3 in.	cal	1	12.00
3½ in. cal	[1	5.00
4 in. cal			20.00
Q. prinus ((Chestnut Oa	ık).	
8 to 10 ft.	, 1¼ in. cal.		3.50
10 to 12 ft.	13/ in. cal		5.00
12 to 14 ft.	, 2 in. cal		6.50
Q. rubra (Re	ed Oak).		0.00
6 ft 1 in	col		3.50
8 ft 11/6	cal in. cal		5.00
10 ft. 2 in	cal		8.00
10 ft., 2 in.	cal		9,00
ROBINIA ps			2.00
5 to 6 ft	·····	(Locust)	1.95
6 to 8 ft	• • • • • • • • • • • •		1.50
6 to 8 ft SALIX cap		Willen	1.50
D. Capi	rea (Goat	wmow,	
Pussy W			20
	• • • • • • • • • • •		.30
			.40
			.50
4 to 5 ft			.75
5 to 6 ft			1.00
6 to 8 fc			1.25



Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust)

TILIA americana (American Linden). Each



Tilia americana (American Linden)

SALIX-Continued

Salix pentandra (laurifolia) (l	_aurel	
Willow).		Each
6 to 8 ft., 1½ in. cal		\$1.50
S to 10 ft., 1 ³ / ₄ in. cal		2.50
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. cal		4.00
S. vitellina britzensis (Bronze		
	Each	
5 to 6 ft	31.25	
6 to 8 ft		
8 to 10 ft		
10 to 12 ft	3.50	
S. vitellina pendula (Weeping		
Golden Willow).		
8 to 10 ft	1.50	
	1	
SALISBURIA. See Ginkgo,		
page 16.		

SORBUS aucuparia (European		
Mountain Ash).	1.50	
5 to 6 ft	0.00	
6 to 8 ft., 1 in. cal	2.00	
8 to 10 It., 1 to 1/4 In. cal	2.00	
1½ to 1½ in. cal		
1½ to 2 in. cal		
2 to 2 ½ m. cat	0.00	1
STYRAX japonica (Japanese		100
Snowball). A very desirable		1.0
small tree, bearing fragrant,		1988000
bell-shaped white flowers in		2 723
June.		
3 to 4 ft		
4 to 5 ft	1.50	

6 to 8 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal\$3.00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in. cal 4.00
6 to 8 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal. \$3.00 8 to 10 ft., 1¾ to 2 in. cal. 4.00 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal. 5.00 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal. 6.50
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal 6.50
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 3½ in. cal 8.00
14 to 16 ft., $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. cal10.00
T. cordata (Small-leaved Linden).
10 to 12 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal
T. tomentosa (Silver Linden).
8 to 10 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal
10 to 12 in., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{2}$ in. cal
10 to 12 ft., 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal
12 to 14 ft., $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. cal
T. vulgaris (Common Linden).
10 to 12 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal12.00
10 to 12 ft., 3 to 3½ in. cal
10 to 12 ft., 3½ to 4 in. cal
12 to 14 ft., 4 to 5 in. cal
14 to 16 ft., 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal45.00
ULMUS americana (American Elm).
20 00 == 111, = 2 10 = 111
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal. 5.00 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal. 6.00
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 3½ in, cal
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 3½ in. cal. 7.00 14 to 16 ft., 3½ to 4 in. cal. 9.00
14 to 16 ft., 4 to 5 in. cal
14 to 10 ft., 4 to 6 m. ca
U. glabra camperdowni (Camperdown Elm).
5 to 6 ft. stem, 3-yr. heads 3.00
6 to 8 ft. stem, 4-yr. heads 5.00



Ulmus americana (American Elm)



Deciduous Shrubs

So-called because of their habit of dropping their foliage in late Fall and remaining dormant until Spring.

This class of plant material is one of the most important in adorning the home grounds. They are especially valued when grouped in masses about the borders of the lawn or to screen objectionable objects. A profusion of successive bloom may be had from early Spring until late Fall by the selection of certain varieties. Many varieties also help to enliven the Winter landscape by their bright colored berries. The possibilities of effective combinations are practically unlimited.

ACANTHOPANAX aralia pentaphyllum. Lum. Excellent for hedging; upright growth with thorny branches. Each 2 to 3 ft. \$0.50 3 to 4 ft. .75 4 to 5 ft. 1.00 5 to 6 ft. 1.50	Aronia melanocarpa (nigra) (Black Chokeberry). Flowers white. Each \$ 2 to 3 ft. \$0.75 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 4 to 5 ft. 1.50 5 to 6 ft. 2.50
ALTHAEA. See Hibiseus, page 24. AMORPHA fruticosa (Indigobush). Picturesque, tall-growing shrub with clustered racemes of violet-purple flowers. 2 to 3 ft. .50 3 to 4 ft. .75 4 to 5 ft. 1.00	AZALEA arborescens (Fragrant White Agalea). Bears an abundance of fragrant, rose-tinted white flowers. 1 to 1½ ft. 1.75 1½ to 2 ft. 2.25 A. calendulacea (Flame Azalea). All shades of yellow and brick red. 3.00 2 to 3 ft. 4.00 3 to 4 ft. 5.00
ARONIA arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry). Red berries, persisting until late Winter. Flowers white. 2 to 3 ft. .75 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 4 to 5 ft. 1.50 5 to 6 ft. 2.50	A. mollis (Chinese Azalea). Of dwarf, bushy habit; gorgeous orange and yellow flowers appearing in clusters on the ends of the shoots about the middle of May. 15 to 18 in

AZALEA—Continued
AZALEA nudiflora (Pinxter-
bloom). Nursery-grown.
bloom). Nursery-grown. Deep pink flowers in April
and May. Suitable for moist
places. Each
1 to 1½ ft\$1.75
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
A. nudiflora (Pinxterbloom).
Collected.
$\frac{11}{2}$ to 2 ft
2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft 2.00
A. pontica (Pontic Azalea). Bril-
liant flowers appearing in
April in a variety of colors,
including white, yellow, or-
ange and red.
18 to 21 in 4.00
21 to 24 in 5.00
A. rosea (Downy Pinxterbloom).
In May, just as the leaves
appear, it bears, in profusion,
very fragrant, deep pink
flowers.
$\frac{11}{2}$ to 2 ft
2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft 2.50
A. rustica. Pink and brick red.
18 to 21 in 4.00
21 to 24 in 5.00
A. viscosa (Swamp Azalea). Fragrant
white flowers in July. Each
1 to 1½ ft\$2.00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
1½ to 2 ft
berry).
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
Z to 3 it
3 to $3\frac{1}{9}$ ft
See Hedge Plants for quantity rates
page 32.



Berberis thunbergi (Japanese Barberry)



Azalea nudiflora (Pinxterbloom)	
BERBERIS thunbergi minor (Box Barberry). A dwarf form oi Japan- ese Barberry. Eac 10 to 12 in. \$0.5 12 to 15 in. 1.0	0
BUDDLEIA davidi veitchiana (Veitch Butterflybush). 1½ to 2 ft. .5 2 to 3 ft. .7 3 to 4 ft. 1.0 4 to 5 ft. 1.5	5
CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweetshrub). Old-fashioned shrub with chocolate-colored blossoms. The crushed leaves have a peculiar fragrance. 2 to 3 ft	
CALLICARPA purpurea (Chinese Beautyberry). It bears clusters of bright purple berries in the early Fall. 1½ to 2 ft. .6 2 to 3 ft. .7 3 to 4 ft. 1.0	5
CARAGANA arborescens (Siberian Peatree). Tall growing shrub with bright yellow flowers, resembling the sweet pea in shape. Blooms in May. 3 to 4 ft. 1.2 4 to 5 ft. 1.7 to 8 ft., very heavy. 8.0	5

CHIONANTHUS virginica.	
(White Fringe). Its large,	
dark green leaves and droop-	
ing panicles of white, fringe-	
like flowers in May and	
June are very attractive. Each	
2 to 3 ft\$1.50 3 to 4 ft	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
4 to 5 ft	
5 to 6 ft	
CLETHRA alnifolia (Summer-	
sweet). A native of this sec-	
tion. It bears abundantly spikes of fragrant yellowish-	
white flowers in the late	
Summer.	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	
2 to 3 ft	
3 to 4 ft 1.00	
CORNUS alba (Totorion Dog	
wood). Red twigs, blue fruit,	
and white flowers. A bril-	
liant shrub in early Spring	/08° 2 / 1888 (1
when the twigs are intensely	
colored.	
2 to 3 ft	
3 to 4 ft	以及其中的
4 to 5 ft	
5 to 6 ft 1.50	
C. alba argento-marginata	
(Silver-margin Dogwood).	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
Red twigs; white-margined leaves.	
leaves. Each 2 to 3 ft	Chionanthus virginica (White Fringe)
3 to 4 ft	CD ATTACKED (III II) TEL II
4 to 5 ft 1.00	CRATAEGUS (Hawthorn). The Haw-
5 to 6 ft 1.50	thorns have many excellent qualities —handsome foliage, abundance of
C -ll - l	flowers in April and May, and a
C. alba elegantissima (Silverblotch	display of bright berries in the Fall.
Dogwood). $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	Fine for hedging or for single speci-
2 to 2½ ft	mens.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	C sandata (Washington Houstham)
3 to 4 ft	C. cordata (Washington Hawthorn). A very fine variety, reddish-tinted
C. alba spaethi (Spaeth Dogwood).	flowers in June and bearing clusters
Yellow margined leaves.	of bright red berries in the Fall. Each
2 to 3 ft	3 to 4 ft\$1.50
3 to 4 ft	4 to 5 ft
4 to 5 ft	5 to 6 ft
C sanguinea (Bloodtwig Dogwood).	~
Purple or dark blood-red twigs.	C. crusgalli (Cockspur Thorn). The
3 to 4 ft	foliage of this variety turns to a brilliant orange and red color in the
4 to 5 ft	Fall. Large clusters of white flow-
5 to 6 ft	ers, red fruits.
C. stolonifera flaviramea (Goldentwig	3 to 4 ft
Dogwood). Yellow twigs.	4 to 5 ft
2 to 3 ft	5 to 6 ft
3 to 4 ft	C
	C. monogyna rubro plena (Double
CORYLUS maxima purpurea (Purple	Red Hawthorn).
Giant Filbert).	5 to 6 ft
2 to 3 ft	

CRATAEGUS— $Continued$	
Crataegus oeyeantha bicolor (Redrim Hawthorn). Flowers white, double, edged with red. 3 to 4 ft	\$1.50 2.25 3.50
fruits. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 5 to 6 ft. 6 to 8 ft. C. oxycantha splendens (Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn). Large,	1.25 1.75 2.25 3.50 5.00
double crimson flowers. 2 to 3 ft 3 to 4 ft 4 to 5 ft 5 to 6 ft 6 to 8 ft	1.25 1.75 2.25 3.50 5.00
CYDONIA japonica rosea plena (Double Pink-flowering Quince). 1 to 1½ ft. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft. C. japonica rubra grandiflora (Great Crimson-flowering Quince). Deep crimson blooms of large size. 1 to 1½ ft. \$0.50 1½ to 2 ft. .75 2 to 3 ft. 1.00	.50 .75 1.00
CYTISUS laburnum. See Laburnum, page 25.	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
DESMODIUM penduliflorum. See Lespedeza formosa, page 26.	
DEUTZIA gracilis (Slender Deutzia). In May this shrub is completely covered with small, white, delicate flowers. Excellent for the border. 10 to 12 in	
flowers borne on upright stems. 1 to 1½ ft	1

Deutzia scabra candidissima (Snow-	
flake Deutzia). Double flowers, pure	
white.	Each
2 to 3 ft	\$0.35
3 to 4 ft	.50
4 to 5 ft	.75
5 to 6 ft	1.25
6 to 7 ft	2.00
D. scabra crenata flore pleno (Double	
Rose Deutzia). Flowers double,	
white, tinged rose outside.	
2 to 3 ft	.35
3 to 4 ft	.50
4 to 5 ft	.75
D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. Flow-	
ers very double, tinged with pink on	
the outside of the petals.	
2 to 3 ft	.35
3 to 4 ft	.50
4 to 5 ft	.75
5 to 6 ft	1.25
	$\frac{1.20}{2.00}$
6 to 7 ft	$\frac{2.00}{7.00}$
8 to 10 ft., very heavy\$5.00 to	7.00
ELAEAGNUS longipes (Cherry Elaeag-	
nus). Flowers yellow. Leaves silver	
tinted on the underside. Very or-	
namental, reddish-brown bark in	
Winter, and bright yellow flowers in	
June. Fruits edible.	
1½ to 2 ft	.50
2 to 3 ft	.75
3 to 4 ft	1.00
4 to 5 ft	1.50
1 10 0 11	1.00



Deutzia scabra, Pride of Rochester

EUONYMUS alatus (Winged	
Euonymus). Corky winged	
bark; yellowish flowers; pur-	the same of the sa
plish fruits. Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft\$1.25	
2 to 3 ft	
3 to 4 ft	
E. americanus (Brook Euony-	
mus). In the Fall, the con-	
spicuous, crimson, straw-	
berry-shaped seed pods burst,	
showing the bright red seeds	
within.	
2 to 3 ft	
4 to 5 ft 1.50	
5 to 6 ft	The state of the s
E. europaeus (European Burn-	
ingbush). Nodding clusters	
of yellowish flowers; rose-	
pink lobed fruits.	production of the DMC
4 to 5 ft	
5 to 6 ft	Exochorda grandiflora (Pearlbush)
6 to 7 ft	
EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearl-	Forsythia suspensa fortunei (Fortune
bush). Covered with fragrant clus- ters of pure white flowers in the	Forsythia). Yellow flowers. Each
	2 to 3 ft\$0.35
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	$\frac{3}{40}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$ ft
	60 + 10 9 11
2 to 3 ft	$\frac{60}{75}$ 5 to 6 ft
3 to 4 ft 1.	00 F. viridissima (Greenstem Forsythia).
FORSYTHIA intermedia (Border For-	Yellow flowers.
sythia). Yellow flowers.	2 to 3 ft
	$\frac{35}{50}$ 3 to 4 ft
	7 4 to 9 It
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
F. suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). Yel-	HAMAMELIS virginiana (Witch-hazel)
low flowers.	2 to 3 ft
	3 to 4 ft
	60 4 to 5 ft 1.2
4 to 5 ft	75 5 to 6 ft
5 to 61t	20
TEXT WITH WITHOUT AND A STATE OF THE STATE O	HIBISCUS syriacus (Rose of
Martha Milliman	Sharon). Single and double-
	flowering, in red, pink, white
A STATE OF THE STA	and variegated foliage.
1000年 1000年	$1\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 2 \text{ ft.} \dots 3$
	2 to 3 ft
	4 to 5 ft
	5 to 6 ft
· / /- / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	
	H. syriacus amplissimus. Deep
	purplish-pink.
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
	2 to 3 ft
	H. syriacus anemonaeflorus.
	Improved variety of double
	pink.
Salar Company of the	1½ to 2 ft
Forsythia intermedia (Border Forsythia	

HIBISCUS - Continued		
Hibiscus syriacus, Jeanne d'Are. d'Are. A double white variety of the better sorts. Each 1½ to 2 ft. \$0.50 2 to 3 ft. .70		
H, syriacus purpureus semiplena. Good variety of semidouble purple. 1½ to 2 ft. .50 2 to 3 ft. .70		
H. syriaeus, Snowstorm (totus albus). One of the finest single white varieties. 1½ to 2 ft. .50 2 to 3 ft. .70 3 to 4 ft. 1.00		
HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora (Snowhill). Immense, pure white blooms coming in July and August. 1½ to 2 ft		
H. opuloides, Otaksa (Otaksa Hydrangea). Pink and blue flowering, half hardy sort; fine for tubs and pots for forcing. Tops winterkill at 22 de- grees Fahr. Medium to large. Tubs extra\$1.00 to 15.00		DMC Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (Peegee)
H. otaksa. French varieties. An improvement over the common Otaksa varieties. Best suited for growing in tubs. 2-yr		ILEX verticillata (Winterberry). Bright red berries persisting till late Winter. Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. \$0.50 2 to 3 ft. .75 3 to 4 ft. 1.00
H. paniculata (Panicle Hydrangea). Very pleasing shrub blooming in September; single white blossoms turning to pink. 2 to 3 ft	.75	KERRIA japonica (Single-flowering Japanese Kerria). A splender, green-branched shrub, with bright yellow flowers from June to October. 1½ to 2 ft
H. paniculata grandiflora (Peegee). The most showy garden shrub. Huge, conical-shaped blooms in the late Summer and early Fall, pure white changing to dark pink. 1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft.	.35 .50 .75	K. japonica flore pleno (Double-flowering Kerria). More commonly grown than the single-flowered sorts. 2 to 3 ft
H. paniculata grandiflora. Standards, pruned to single stems. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft.	1.25 1.50	racemes of yellow flowers in the early Summer. 3 to 4 ft

LESPEDEZA formosa (Purple Bushclover). 2 to 3 ft. \$0.50 3 to 4 ft. .75 4 to 5 ft. 1.25		
Privet). Gracefully arching branches; white flowers in nodding clusters. 2 to 3 ft\$0.35 3 to 4 ft50		
L. ibota regelianum (Regelianum) Privet). 1½ to 2 ft. .40 2 to 3 ft. .60 .60 3 to 4 ft. .75 L. ovalifolium (California Priv-		
et). See Hedge Plants , page 32. L. ovalifolium variegatum (Golden California Privet). 1 to 1½ ft	111	Ligustrum regelianum (Regel Privet).
LONICERA fragrantissima (Winter Honeysuckle). Very early; fragrant	Each 60.40 .60 .75	Lonicera tatarica alba (White Tatarian Honeysuckle). Each 2 to 3 ft. \$0.35 3 to 4 ft. 50 4 to 5 ft. 75 5 to 6 ft. 1,25
L. morrowi (Morrow Honeysuckle). Ye'lowish white blossoms in early Spring; bright red berries in the Summer. 2 to 3 ft		MERATIA praecox (Wintersweet). Very fragrant, yellow flowers in early Spring before the leaves come. 2 to 3 ft
L. ruprechtiana (Manchurian Honey- suckle). White flowers, red, some- times yellow fruits.		MYRICA carolinensis (Northern Bayberry). 1½ to 2 ft
1 to 2 ft	.35 .60 1.00	$ \begin{array}{r} 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ to 2 ft.} & .60 \\ 2 \text{ to 3 ft.} & .85 \\ 3 \text{ to 4 ft.} & .1.25 \end{array} $
L. tatarica grandiflora (Bride Honey- suckle). Large, pink flowers, edged lighter pink.		OXYDENDRUM arboreum (Sourwood).
0 00 0 11111111	.35 .50 .75 1.25	$ \begin{array}{lllll} 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 2 \text{ ft.} & .75 \\ 2 \text{ to } 3 \text{ ft.} & 1.25 \\ 3 \text{ to } 4 \text{ ft.} & 2.00 \\ 4 \text{ to } 5 \text{ ft.} & 2.50 \end{array} $
L. tatarica rosea (Rosy Tatarian Honeysuckle). An abundance of bright, rosy pink flowers; in the late Summer and in Fall orange-scarlet berries. 2 to 3 ft	.35 .50 .75 1.25	PHILADELPHUS, Avalanche (Mockorange). A shrub with graceful, slender branches bearing a profusion of snowy-white flowers. 2 to 3 ft

Philadelphus coronarius (Sweet Mockorange)

PHILADELPHUS—Continued	PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius (Spi-
Philadelphus coronarius (Sweet Mockorange. This is a very valuable and popular variety, particularly attractive because of its intensely fragrant blossoms and luxuriant foliage. Each	raea opulifolia) (Ninebark). Fragrant, white flowers; red fruits. 2 to 3 ft. .80.5 3 to 4 ft. .66 4 to 5 ft. .76 5 to 6 ft. 1.00
2 to 3 ft. \$0.40 3 to 4 ft. .50 4 to 5 ft. .75 5 to 6 ft. 1.25 6 to 7 ft. 2.00	P. opulifolius luteus (Goldleaf Ninebark). Foliage bright yellow changing to bronzy-yellow. 2 to 3 ft
P. coronarius aureus (Golden Mockorange). A dwarf variety with bright yellow leaves retaining their color throughout the season.	PRUNUS maritima (Beach Plum). Pink flowers; edible fruits. 2 to 3 ft
1 to 1½ ft	P. pissardi. See Deciduous Trees.
$ \begin{array}{r} 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } \bar{2} \text{ ft.} & .75 \\ 2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} & 1.00 \end{array} $	P. triloba (Flowering Plum). Pink double flowers.
P. grandiflorus (Big Scentless Mockorange). Large white flowers.	2 to 3 ft. 1.26 3 to 4 ft. 1.56 4 to 5 ft. 2.00
2 to 3 ft35 3 to 4 ft50 4 to 5 ft75 5 to 6 ft. 1.00	RHODOTYPOS kerrioides (Jetbead). White flowers; shiny, jet-black fruits. 11/2 to 2 ft
6 to 7 ft	2 to 3 ft
P. virginale. Very large, slightly fragrant flowers; often 2 in. in diameter. Blooms all Summer; good cut flower.	RHUS canadensis (Fragrant Sumac). Bright green leaves; yellow flowers; red fruit. 2 to 3 ft
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 to 5 ft. 1.25 R. eopallina (Shining Sumac). Lus-
2.0310	trous green leaves, fading ruddy brown in Fall. 2 to 3 ft
	R. cotinus (Smoke Tree). Pale purple plumose flowers, giving a smoky effect.
· ·	2 to 3 ft. 1.00 3 to 4 ft. 1.50 4 to 5 ft. 2.00 5 to 6 ft. 2.50
	R. glabra (Smooth Sumac). Dark green leaves, white underneath, that become brilliant scarlet in Fall. 3 to 4 ft
	4 to 5 ft
/ DIME	soils. 2 to 3 ft



Spiraea vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spirea) See page 29

ROSA rugosa. See Roses, page 35. Hedge Plants, page 32.	Spiraea japonica alba (Dwarf White Spiraea). Compact shrub, Iow, with
SAMBUCUS canadensis (American Elder). Tall shrub with large clusters of white flowers. Each 2 to 3 ft. \$0.35 3 to 4 ft. \$0.35 4 to 5 ft. .75 5 to 6 ft. 1.25	numerous, flat-topped, white-flow- ered clusters. Each 1½ to 2 ft
S. nigra aurea (Golden European	27.
Elder). 2 to 3 ft. .50 3 to 4 ft. .75 4 to 5 ft. 1.00 5 to 6 ft. 1.25 SPIRAEA arguta (Garland Spirea). Of slender, elegant habit. Branches covered with snow-white flowers in	S. prunifolia (Bridalwreath). Pure white flowers; foliage fades yellow in Fall. 2 to 3 ft. .56 3 to 4 ft. .74 4 to 5 ft. 1.00 5 to 6 ft. 1.56
May. 1½ to 2 ft	S. reevesiana (Reeves Spirea). Pro- fusion of white flowers in clusters; drooping habit.
S. bumalda (Bumalda Spirea). Vigorous grower bearing an abundance of pink flowers in Midsummer and Fall. 1 to 1½ ft	2 to 3 ft56 3 to 4 ft74 4 to 5 ft 1.00 5 to 6 ft 1.50
2 to 3 ft	S. thunbergi (Thunberg Spirea). Small white flowers in the early Spring;
Spiraea bumalda, Anthony Waterer. (Crimson Spirea). Dwarf-growing, with flat heads of crimson flowers in the late Summer. 8 to 12 in. .35 1 to 1½ ft. .50 1½ to 2 ft. .75 2 to 3 ft. 1.00	the long, narrow foliage assumes beautiful Autumn tints; graceful habit. 1 to 1½ ft

SPIRAEA-Continued

Spiraea vanhouttei (Vanhoutte	
Spirea). The most popular	
of all the Spireas. In May,	
the branches are covered with	
masses of pure white flowers.	Each

1½ to 2 ft	0.35
2 to 3 ft	
3 to 4 ft	
4 to 5 ft	
5 to 6 ft	
6 to 7 ft. specimens	3.50

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa (Cut-leaf Stephanandra).

Drooping, arching branches; flowers white, in soft, feathery, panicled racemcs.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to	2 ft.	 								.35
2 to 3										
3 to 4	ft									.75

SYMPHORICARPOS racemo-

sus (Snowberry). Produces large white berries in great abundance in the Fall.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to	2 ft								.3.
2 to 3	ft								.50
3 to 4	ft								.73



Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry)



Syringa vulgaris (Common Lilac) See page 30

Symphoricarpos vulgaris (Coralberry). The clusters of small red berries which are borne in the Fall sometimes remain all through the Win-

ter.								Each
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft								. \$0.35
2 to 3 ft								50
3 to 4 ft								75

SYRINGA (Lilac). There are no better shrubs than the oldfashioned Lilacs. The many excellent varieties in purple, white, and shades of red, all produce large spikes of showy, fragrant flowers in late Spring.

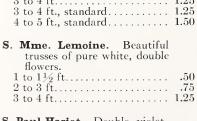
S. persica (Persian Lilac). Graceful shrub with slender branches; pale lilac single flowers in broad panicles.

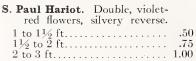
2	to	3	ft.											.75
3	to	4	ft.											1.00

S. villosa (Late Lilac). Very fragrant pink flowers, borne by a vigorous growing bush, with bright green leaves. It is the last lilac to bloom.

2 t	o 3	ft.										.60
3 t	o 4	ft.										.80
4 t	o 5	ft.										1.00
5 t	o 6	ft.										1.50

SYRINGA—Continued	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Syringa, Souvenir de Louis Spaeth. Immense trusses of single, deep rosy purple flowers. 1 to 1½ ft. \$0.50 2 to 3 ft. 1.00 3 to 4 ft. 1.25 TAMARIX africana (African Tamarix). Panicles of pink flowers.
S. vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac) Blooms a week earlier than type. 1½ to 2 ft. .50 2 to 3 ft. .75 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 4 to 5 ft. 1.25 5 to 6 ft. 1.50	2 to 3 ft
	3 to 4 ft
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 to 3 ft. .75 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 4 to 5 ft. 1.25 5 to 6 ft. 1.50
2 to 3 ft .75 3 to 4 ft 1.00 4 to 5 ft 1.25	V. cassinoides (Withe-rod). White flowers in June, blue berries in Fall. 2 to 3 ft. .75 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 4 to 5 ft. 1.25
Named Varieties of Syringa vulgaris	Washing .
Syringa, Charles the Tenth. Reddish-purple; single. Each 1 to 1½ ft. \$0.50 2 to 3 ft. .75 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 4 to 5 ft., standard. 1.50 5 to 6 ft., standard. 2.50 S. Marie Legraye. Single; white. 1 to 1½ ft. .50 2 to 3 ft. 1.00 3 to 4 ft. 1.25	







Syringa, Charles the Tenth

VIBURNUM—Continued	Viburnum prunifolium (Blackhaw).
White flowers in June, followed by scarlet berries lasting till Winter. Foliage purple and red in Fall. 2 to 3 ft. \$0.75 3 to 4 ft. 1.00	Lustrous green foliage; white flowers bluish-black fruits. Each 2 to 3 ft. \$0.75 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 4 to 5 ft. 1.25 V. tomentosum (Doublefile Vibur-
4 to 5 ft. 1.25 V. lantana (Wayfaring Tree). Soft, heavy leaves; large, flat-topped clusters of white flowers. Red fruits that turn black. 2 to 3 ft	num). Dark green leaves with bronzy edges; flat-topped clusters of white flowers; red berries turning to black. 2 to 3 ft
V. lentago (Nannyberry). Yellowish white flowers; blue-black fruit. 2 to 3 ft. .50 3 to 4 ft. .75 4 to 5 ft. 1.00 5 to 6 ft. 1.25 V. opulus (European Cranberrybush). White flowers, followed by large, Cranberry-like fruits that persist all	V. tomentosum plicatum (Japanese Snowball). Solid, round flowers in June. An excellent shrub in every respect. 2 to 3 ft. .85 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 4 to 5 ft. 1.25 4 to 5 ft., very heavy 2.50 5 to 6 ft., very heavy 2.50
Winter. Fine for color in the Winter garden and for birds. 2 to 3 ft	V. tomentosum plicatum (Standard or Tree Form). 3-ft. stem
V. opulus sterile (Snowball). 60 1½ to 2 ft. .60 2 to 3 ft. .75 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 4 to 5 ft. 1.25 5 to 6 ft. 1.50	except where otherwise noted. 2 to 3 ft



Viburnum tomentosum plicatum (Japanese Snowball)

WEIGELA—Continued

Was Gallie Gotterada
Weigela candida. Pure white flowers.
W. floribunda (Crimson Weigela). Brownish crimson in bud, opening brilliant crimson.
W. hybrida desboisi. Dark crimson flowers.
1 to 2 ft. \$0.35 2 to 3 ft
W. hybrida, Eva Rathke. Deep carmine-red flowers; profuse bloomer. 2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft

2 to 3 ft.....

3 to 4 ft.....

W. rosea (Pink Weigela). Pale or deep rose blooms. Tall grow-

ing shrub.



Weigela rosea (Pink Weigela)

Hedge Plants

.75

.. 1.00

The average layman usually thinks of hedges in terms of the common clipped Privet, but should we look further into the matter of hedges, we shall find that there is an abundance of fine material, formal and informal, for the evergreen and deciduous hedges.

Hedges usually serve a purpose and we should select the material that will best serve that purpose. Since density and compactness are required of most hedges, one should not be afraid of pruning back rather severely while the plants are growing and then allow them to grow as wanted.

BERBERIS thunbergi (Japanese Barberry).
Attractive shaped plant; yellow flowers
in early Spring; bright red fruit
persisting all Winter. 100
12 to 15 in\$20.00
15 to 18 in
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 45.00$
LIGUSTRUM lodense. Dwarf Privet.
2-year., heavy, 25c 20.00
L. ovalifolium (California Privet). The most popular hedge plant. Dark

IGUSTRUM lodense . Dwarf Privet 2-year., heavy, 25c	
 ovalifolium (California Privet). The most popular hedge plant. Dangreen leaves that persist until heaving weather comes. 	·k
100	1000
1 to 1½ ft., 1 yr	80.00 90.00 135.00 150.00
heavyEach \$1.00, 75.00 4 to 5 ft., 6-yr. clumps Each \$1.00 5 to 6 ft., 6-yr. clumps Each \$1.50	600.00

Ligustrum ovalifoliu	m (Sh	neared I	Balls).
	Each	Doz.	100
12 to 15 in	. \$1.50	\$15.00	\$100.00
15 to 18 in	. 2.00	20.00	135.00
18 to 24 in	2.50	25.00	150.00
Pyramid specimens	,		
6 to 7 ft			
Standard specimens full heads, 4 to 5 ft	3.50		

ROSA rugosa (Rugosa Rose). A most attractive hedge plant with large, single flowers, 3 in. across, followed by big, bright red, showy fruits that remain all Winter. When set close together the very spiny stems present a barrier few animals care to pass. We have two varieties:

R. rugosa alba. Pure white flowers.

R. rubra.	Red.								100
1 to 11/2	ft								\$35.00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{2}$									
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2}$	ft	 							50.00
$2\frac{1}{9}$ to 3	ft								75.00



Roses

Under this subject we list practically all the popular varieties of Tea and Hybrid Teas, Perpetuals, Climbing, Baby Ramblers and Rugosa Roses. Any landscape would hardly be complete without the use of some of these Roses. For beautiful bloom from June to frost plant the Hybrid Tea varieties. For large bushes adorned in the Spring by a profusion of flowers, plant the Perpetual varieties. As a climbing plant for the trellis, garden arches and over banks and walls, nothing surpasses the climbing Roses. The Rugosa and its hybrids are valued for massed effects in the general landscape and for rich deep green flowering hedges.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

2-year plants, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

Coquette des Alpes. Blush white.

Frau Karl Druschki. Very large, pure white flowers. Blooms all Summer if kept growing.

General Jacqueminot. Large, fragrant scarlet blooms. A great favorite.

George Arends. Pink; large and very fragrant. Profuse bloomer and vigorous grower.

George Dickson. A dark erimson rose; fine, vigorous grower.

Magna Charta. Extra large, very double. A profuse bloomer with reddish-pink blossoms.

Margaret Dickson. One of the best. White with rosy, flesh-eolored center. Compact, vigorous grower.

Mrs. John Laing. Very fragrant blooms of soft, delicate pink color, with a satin tinge. One of the finest of this class

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. rosy-pink, perfectly formed, fragrant blooms.

Paul Neyron. Very large, fragrant, elear pink blooms. Vigorous, hardy plant.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

2-year plants, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

Betty. Long, coppery buds, very fragrant. Vigorous plant and a continuous bloomer.

Columbia. Pink, vigorous grower.

Dean Hole. Silvery carmine, tinted salmon; fragrant.

Duchess of Wellington. Saffron-yellow, stained rieh erimson.

Etoile de France. Soft velvety erimson. One of the best Roses in its eolor.

General MacArthur. Bright erimson; very fragrant.

Gruss an Teplitz. A free, strong grower, producing throughout the season a profusion of rich searlet blooms.

Hadley. One of the best of the new varieties.

Color a deep crimson.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Silvery flesh-pink with reverse of petals deep earmine-pink. A strong, vigorous grower.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Beautifully shaped buds opening to large white blossoms, borne on long stems.

Beautifully formed, Killarney Brilliant. bright, sparkling pink blooms.

La France. Large, silvery pink flowers; very fragrant.

HYBRID TEA ROSES—Continued

Lady Ashtown. Pale carmine-pink; large, profuse bloomer.

Lady Alice Stanley. Large, fragrant pink blooms.

Lady Hillingdon. Beautiful, clear apricotyellow blooms of good size.

Laurent Carle. Brilliant crimson, of unusual beauty; late bloomer.

Los Angeles. One of the finest Roses ever introduced. Long-pointed buds, expanding into immense blooms of vivid pink, shaded with yellow at the base of the petals. Intensely fragrant and a vigorous grower.

Miss Cynthia Forde. Deep rose-pink; large and fragrant. One of the best, blooming abundantly until frost.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. Carmine-rose shaded with salmon; very large, free-blooming; popular.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Large, bright satiny-rose, borne abundantly all Summer.

Mme. Jules Bouche. Blush-white; one of the better fragrant white varieties.

Mme. Jules Grolez. Large, double deep rose-pink blooms; long-pointed buds; compact plant; good for bedding. Blooms continually during Summer.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Deep Indian-yellow blooms of great beauty.

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell. Deep apricot; attractive buds. Vigorous.

Ophelia. Creamy white, suffused with pale pink and yellow.

Pharisaer. Very large, well-formed rosy white blooms, borne on long stems by vigorous plants.

Prince de Bulgarie. A most beautiful silvery flesh tint, fine buds, long stems.

Radiance. Red.

Sunburst. Lovely long buds opening to beautiful, salmon-yellow blooms.

White Killarney. A pure white sport from Killarney.

STANDARD or TEA ROSES

Grafted on stems 30 inches high for use in formal gardens, or along walks.

3 to 4 ft. stems, \$2.25 each, \$24.00 per doz.



Los Angeles

BABY RAMBLER ROSES

Jessie. Scarlet.

Katharina Zeimet. White.

Orleans. Pink. Everblooming.

CLIMBING ROSES

Especially adapted for covering trellises, pergolas, or embankments.

Roses of this class bloom mostly in clusters. The prices, except as noted, are as follows:

Small plants......\$0.50 \$5.00

 Small plants
 \$0.50
 \$5.00

 Medium size plants
 .75
 7.50

 Large plants
 1.00
 10.00

 Extra large plants
 1.50 15.00

 2.50
 28.00

American Pillar. A single-flowering variety with large clusters of deep, carmine-pink flowers. The foliage is especially attractive, the leaves being of a rich, shiny green color and free from insects.

Christine Wright. Double, bright pink.



Climbing Rose, American Beauty

CLIMBING ROSES - Continued

- Climbing American Beauty. Large, double, rich carmine blooms borne profusely by a strong-growing plant.
- **Climbing Sunburst.** Beautiful salmonyellow blooms.
- **Crimson Rambler.** A prolific bloomer and fast grower. Large clusters of small, double, crimson flowers.
- **Dorothy Perkins**. Shell-pink flowers in clusters, borne in profusion.
- Dr. W. Van Fleet. Flesh-pink. Luxuriant, dark green foliage. The most popular climbing Rose.
- **Emily Gray.** New. The most beautiful yellow climbing Rose. The color does not fade; attractive, glossy foliage that remains in good condition all Summer. Only two sizes of plants available.

	Lach
Small plants	.\$1.00
Medium size plants	. 1.50

- **Excelsa.** Crimson, superior in every way to Crimson Rambler which it resembles.
- **Gardenia.** Most delightful yellow buds, fading white when fully open.
- **Hiawatha**. Broad, deep, intensely crimson single flowers, shading white at base.
- **Lady Gay.** Cherry-pink blossoms borne in loose clusters.

- Mary Wallace. A new variety similar to the American Pillar, but having larger blooms of bright, clear rose-pink. Vigorous grower, foliage large and glossy. Strong plants, \$1.25 each; medium plants, \$1.50 each.
- **Paul's Scarlet Climber.** Vivid scarlet. The most brilliantly colored Climber.
- **Philadelphia.** Deep glowing crimson, mildly fragrant, double flowers in large, attractive clusters.
- **Silver Moon.** One of the most delightful Roses. Large, silvery white, semi-double flowers 4 inches across, with a great cluster of bright yellow stamens.
- **Tausendschoen.** Clusters of semi-double blossoms in shades from white to deep pink.
- White Dorothy. White-flowering form of Dorothy Perkins.

RUGOSA AND OTHER ROSES

ROSA rugosa. See Hedge Plants, page 32.

R. rugosa al	lba (Wl	hite	Japanese	Rose). Each
				\$0.40
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft				1.00
D	-b /T	L. C	I	D \

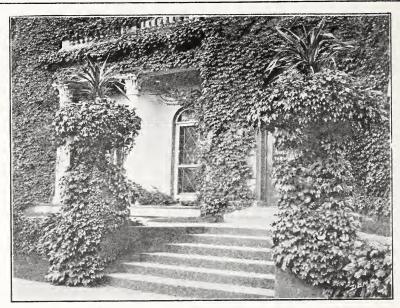
R. rugosa rubra (Red Japanese Rose).
1 to 1½ ft	40
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\overline{2}$ ft	60
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$	75
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{3}$ ft., 2-yr	. 1.00

- Conrad F. Meyer. H. Rug. Silvery-pink. 2 yr., \$1.00 each.
- **F. J. Grootendorst.** H. Poly-Rug. Clusters of bright crimson flowers from Spring until frost. Dwarf grower. \$1.00 each.
- Sir Thomas Lipton. H. Rug. An everblooming Rose with double white flowers. 2-yr. \$1.00 each.

R. rubiginosa (Sweetbrier). Fragrant									
foliage and small pink blossoms in									
June, followed by bright berries. Each									
2 to 3 ft\$0.40									
3 to 4 ft									
4 to 5 ft									

R. hugonis (Hugonis	
gracefully arching	
with glorious yellow	
at lilac-time. Tall,	strong-growing
shrub.	

Small pla	ants.		 			 					1.00
Medium	size.										1.50
Large											2.50



Vines and Climbers

Vines are as important in adorning the home landscape as any other class of plant material. Most every home has need for some sort of a vine. They mature quickly and aid greatly in softening bare, angular and unsightly spots on the landscape. Many bear profusions of brightly colored flowers while others retain their verdant color throughout the Winter. Below you will find the best varieties listed for every purpose—all hardy, vigorous plants.

ACTINIDIA arguta. A Japanese vine	ARISTOLOCHIA sipho (Dutchmans-
of vigorous growth, with leathery	pipe). Strong growing vine, large
leaves and white flowers. Each	leaves, purplish flowers; suitable for
Medium	shady places. Each
Large	Small \$1.00
AMPELOPSIS heterophylla (Porce-	
lain Ampelopsis). Deeply lobed	Medium
leaves blotched with white and pink.	Large 1.50
Clusters of blue berries.	BIGNONIA grandiflora (Chinese
Medium	Trumpetcreeper)).
	Medium
	Large
A. quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A	B. radicans (Trumpetcreeper). Strik-
handsome, high-climbing vine with	ing scarlet flower in bloom from
disc-bearing tendrils. Foliage turns	July to September.
to delightful reds and scarlets in Fall.	Small
Small	
Medium	
Large	Large 1.00
A. tricuspidata (Veitchi) (Japanese	CELASTRUS orbiculatus (Oriental
Creeper, Boston Ivy).	Bittersweet).
Small	Small
Medium	Medium
Large	Large 1.00
A. tricuspidata lowi (Lows Japanese	Extra large 1.50
Creeper). Better than Japanese	C. scandens (American Bittersweet).
Creeper or Boston Ivy because the	A very vigorous grower. Its scar-
leaves take on brilliant tones of	let fruit is an object of much beauty.
	Small
orange and scarlet in the Fall.	
Small	
Medium	Large
Large	Extra large 1.50

CLEMATIS henryi (Winter Clematis). Large flowers, creamy white. Medium	Each \$0.75	E
C. jackmani. Dark purple flowers with ribbed bar down center of each sepal. Medium Large		Е
C. paniculata (Sweet Autumn Clematis). Small white, fragrant flowers in late Summer. Very hardy. Small. Medium Large. Extra large.	.35 .50 1.00 1.50	E
C. texensis (coccinea) (Scarlet Clematis). Rapid growing, profuscblooming climber. Pitcher-shaped, nodding scarlet flowers. Medium. Large	.50 .75	Н
C. Ramona. Large, light blue flowers. Medium Large.	.75 1.00	L
EUONYMUS radicans (Wintercreeper). The most satisfactory evergreen climber. Small	.35 .50 1.00	P

Euonymus radicans acutus. Has	
narrower, more pointed leaves than	
vegetus. Desirable as a ground-	
cover.	Each
Medium	80.75
Large	1.00
E. radicans argenteo-marginatus	
(Silveredge Wintercreeper). Leaves	
margined white.	
Small	35
Medium	.50
Large	.75
E. radicans vegetus (Bigleaf Winter-	
creeper). Low, spreading shrub.	
creeper). Low, spreading shrub, but will climb high on masonry	
walls.	
Small	.35
Medium	.75
Large	1.00
HEDERA helix (English Ivy). An ex-	
tremely satisfactory evergreen	
climber for Long Island.	
Small	.35
Medium	.50
Large	.75
9	.10
LONICERA japonica halliana (Hall	
Japanese Honeysuckle). Excel-	
lent for terrace covering. Creamy	
white, fragrant flowers.	0.7
Small	.25
Medium	.35
Large	.50
Large, very heavy clumps	1.00
DOLLICOSTILLE 1 11 (CI : EI	

POLYGONUM auberti (China-Fleecevine). A strong vigorous grower producing foamy sprays of white flowers

throughout the Summer and Fall.
Mcdium... Ea. \$0.75
Large.... Ea. 1.00

WISTERIA floribunda brachybotrys. Japanese variety, with short clusters of purple flowers.

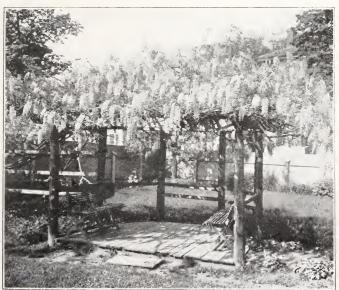
Small....Ea. \$1.00 Medium...Ea. 1.50

W. sinensis (Chinese Wisteria). Attractive purple blooms in Spring.

Small....Ea. \$0.75 Medium..Ea. 1.00 Large....Ea. 1.25 Extra large Ea. 2.00

W. sinensis alba (White Chinese Wisteria).

Medium. Ea. \$0.75 Large. Ea. 1.00 Extra large Ea. 1.50



Wisteria sinensis (Chinese Wisteria)



Perennials

Of late years the hardy old-fashioned garden seems to be gaining in popularity, probably because of its source of supply for continuous bloom from Spring until frost, many varieties producing blooms that serve adequately for cut flowers in the house.

By giving these plants a little care and attention they will greatly repay one for the

trouble.

The best effects with perennials in the garden are usually gained by planting each variety in fair-sized masses rather than a few plants of each.

We send out only strong, healthy and well-rooted plants.

Prices for perennials, except where otherwise noted, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20.00 per 100; extra large, 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.



Aquilegia

ACHILLEA ptarmica, Boule de Neige. Small, double white blossoms. Blooms all Summer. 2 ft.

ALTHAEA rosea (Hollyhock). All shades of red, white, pink, and yellow; double and single.

ALYSSUM saxatile (Goldentuft). Flat heads of golden yellow flowers in the early Spring. 1 ft.

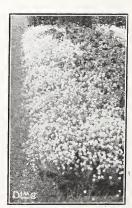
ANCHUSA italica, Dropmore (Bugloss).
Intense blue flowers on branched stems growing to a height of 4 ft.

May-July. **AQUILEGIA** (Columbine). In blue-, pink-, red-, and white-flowering varieties blooming in the Spring. 2½ ft.

A. chrysantha (Golden Columbine). Yellow. 3 to 4 ft.

A. Gold Medal Hybrids. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. A. Long-spurred Pink Hybrids. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

A. vulgaris nivea (Mustead White Columbine). Pure white.



Sweet Alyssum







Hardy Asters



Campanula medium (Canterbury-bells

- ASCLEPIAS tuberosa (Butterflyweed).

 Bright, orange-colored flowers during
 July and August. 2½ ft.
- **ASTER, Feltham Blue.** Flowers a pretty shade of blue in August and September. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
- A. grandiflorus (Great Aster). Dark bluishviolet blossoms in the late Fall.
- **A. novae-angliae** (New England Aster). Large, violet-purple flowers; free blooming. Fall.
- **A. tataricus** (Tatarian Aster). Tall-growing with large, coarse leaves and blue flowers. Fall.
- **ASTILBE arendsi, Pink Pearl.** 3 ft. Pinkfeathered heads of flowers in June and July. 2½ ft. 50c. each.
- **BAPTISIA australis** (Blue Wild-indigo). Blue, pea-like flowers in long racemes; June, July. 3 to 4 ft.
- **BOLTONIA latisquama** (Violet Boltonia). Pinkish-lavender flowers in August. 4 to 6 ft.
- **CAMPANULA medium** (Canterbury-bells). Panicles of bell-shaped flowers in blue, pink and white, single and double, in early Summer. 3 ft.
- **CENTAUREA macrocephala** (Globe Centaurea). Large, showy, thistle-like yellow blooms. July. 3 to 4 ft.
- C. montana (Mountain-bluet). Violet-blue Cornflower-like blooms all Summer. 1½ ft.
- C. montana alba (White Mountain-bluet).

 A fine, white-flowered form of the above.

- **CHRYSANTHEMUM coccineum (Pyre- thrum roseum)** (Painted Lady). A most attractive garden variety with red, pink, or white, daisy-like blooms, single or double. May, June.
- C. maximum, Shasta Daisy. Large white flowers with yellow centers, borne abundantly from June to September.
- C. Hardy Varieties. Flowers that last until heavy frosts come in very late Fall. Alice Howell. Orange-yellow.

Autumn Glow.

Cometa. Large yellow flowers.

Eva. Pink.

Fireball. Yellow, crimson striped.

Julia de Witt. Pompon. Bright, bronzy amber, with deeper shadings.

Lucifer. Blood-red blooms of large size.

Mrs. Roberts. Attractive deep pink

blooms.

Old Homestead. Delightful light pink

shade.

Petite Louis. Large-flowering, silvery-

pink.

Ruth. Pompon. Claret-red.

Tints of Gold. Early-flowering, goldenbronze.

Victory. Snow-white flowers lasting until severe cold weather.

- **CONVALLARIA majalis** (Lily-of-the-valley). One of the most attractive perennials; flowers white, fragrant.
- **COREOPSIS grandiflora** (Big Coreopsis). Large yellow flowers on stems, 2 to 3 ft. long, all Summer.
- DAISY, SHASTA. See Chrysanthemum maximum above.



Dianthus barbatus (Sweetwilliam)

- **DELPHINIUM beliadonna.** Most delightful blooms; clear turquoise-blue, much grown for cut flowers; blooms continuously June till frost. 3 ft.
- **D. bellamosum.** Same as belladonna, only a darker shade of blue.
- **D. Double-flowering Hybrids.** Large double, in dark blue shade.
- D. formosum. Deep blue. 1½ to 2 ft.
 D. grandiflorum chinense (Slender Larkspur). A lovely dwarf sort (2 to 3 ft.) with open spikes of intense gentian-blue flowers.
- **D. grandiflorum chinense album.** A pure white form of the above.
- D. Gold Medal Hybrids. An unusually fine strain, the seeds having been collected from the best named English sorts. The flowers are large, in all shades of blue, particularly the lighter ones, and are carried on 2-ft. spikes.

Prices of Delphiniums, 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.



Digitalis (Foxglove)

- **DIANTHUS allwoodi, Jean.** Pure white with deep, crimson-violet center.
- **D. allwoodi, Mary.** Rose-pink with maroon center.
- D. allwoodi, Robert. Delightful old rose with light maroon center.
- D. allwoodi, Susan. Large, double flower, pale lilac.
- D. barbatus (Sweet-william). In various colors. June, July. 1 ft.
 D. barbatus (Newport). Salmon-pink. A
- new color in Sweet-williams.

 D. Holborn Glory. White, with distinct
- red. 35c. each. **D. latifolius atrococcineus.** An all-Sum-
- mer-blooming Sweet-william. Large, deep crimson blooms.
- **D. plumarius** (Grass Pink). Sweet-scented flowers in great masses of pink, white, and magenta. Blooms all Summer. 1 ft.
- DICENTRA spectabilis (Bleedingheart). An old-fashioned favorite with purple and red flowers in early Spring. Medium size. 60c. each, large, \$1.00 each.
- DIGITALIS ambigua (D. grandiflora). (Yellow Foxglove). Large flowers, 2 in. long, yellow marked with brown. 2 to 3 ft.

D. gloxinia, Giant Shirley. Very large, growing to be 5 to 6 ft. Flowers white, light and dark pink. 35c. each.
D. purpurea (Foxglove). One of the favor-

D. purpurea (Foxglove). One of the favorite old-fashioned garden flowers grandmother used to grow. Fine for naturalizing in borders, shrubberies, along the edge of woods, or other half-shaded places. 2 to 5 ft.

- Digitalis purpurea alba. A white form of D. purpurea.
- **D. purpurea gloxiniaeflora.** A fine strain selected for the handsome, spotted, gloxinia-like flowers, on long spikes. 5 ft.
- D. purpurea maculata superba. An extra choice strain of beautifully spotted blooms.
- **D. purpurea rosea.** A rose-spotted variety of the above.

FUNKIA. See Hosta.

- GAILLARDIA aristata (grandiflora).

 (Perennial Gaillardia). Daisy-like blossoms of orange-yellow banded with red; all Summer.
- **GYPSOPHILA paniculata** (Babysbreath). Very minute, delicate flowers. Ideal for using in bouquets with larger flowers. June, July.
- **G. paniculata flore plena.** Flowers are larger and double, also of a purer white; valuable for the flower border. 2 to 3 ft., 50c. each.
- **HELIOPSIS** helianthoides pitcheriana (Pitcher Heliopsis). Blooms about 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter.
- HEMEROCALLIS aurantiaca (Orange Daylily). Fragrant yellow flowers. June, July. 2 to 3 ft.
- H. flava (Yellow Daylily). Fragrant, lemonyellow flowers in June and July. 2½ to 3 ft.
- HEUCHERA sanguinea (Coralbells).

 Dwarf, bushy, compact plant, having graceful spikes of coral-red flowers in June and August. 1½ to 2 ft., 35c. each.

Our stock of annuals, vegetable plants and bedding plants is very complete for Spring plantings and window box work.

HIBISCUS moscheutos (Rosemallow). Immense, hollyhock-like single blooms in Midsummer.

Giant Pink, Giant Red, Giant White.

HOLLYHOCK. See Althaea, page 38.

HOSTA lancifolia undulata (Funkia) (Wavyleaf Plantainlily). Long, narrow, wavy-edged leaves, with white margins; pale lilac flowers.

H. plantaginea (subcordata) (White Plantainlily). Delightfully fragrant, white, trumpet-shaped flowers. 35c.

H. sieboldiana. Leaves with metallic blue sheen; pale blue flowers in Midsummer.

IBERIS sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft). Very dwarf. Pure white flowers in April or May.

IRIS germanica (German Iris). In blue, white and purple with yellow center. Also the following named varieties. June.

Mme. Chereau. White, edged with blue. dalmatica (Pallida dalmatica).

Parisiana. Large white, shading to lilac-

Princess Beatrice. Very attractive flowers, large size, of lavender-blue, shading to pale blue; fragrant.

Queen of May. Rosy-lilac.

I. kaempferi (Japanese Iris). Immense, flat blooms in many gorgeous colors on stocks 3 ft. high. Last of June.

Choseiden. Ruby pink. Datedogu. Reddish-pink.

Fuki-yose. Light ground-color, marbled

with aniline-blue.

Na-ga-no. Violet-purple, shaded blue. Schuchu-no-hana. Crimson-purple, with white veins and center.

Sufo-No-Koi. Blue and white.

Yomo-no-umi (Boundless Sea). Creamy white.

I. sibirica (Siberian Iris). Flowers purple and smaller in size than the preceding. May, June.

Perrys Blue. Clear blue flowers on erect stems, very large. Good for cutting.

\$1.00 each.

KNIPHOFIA uvaria grandis (Tritoma pfitzeri) (Bonfire Torchlily). Rich orange blooms in tall spikes in Fall. 30c. each, \$3.00 per doz.; extra large, \$1.25 each, \$12.50 per doz.

LILIUM candidum (Madonna Lily). Oldfashioned garden Lily. Plant only in Fall. 50c. each.

L. superbum (Swamp Lily). Native variety, with bright, reddish-orange spots. 3 to 6 ft., 35c. each.

Lilium tigrinum (Improved Tiger Lily). Bright orange-red, with black spots. 4 to $\bar{5}$ ft., 35c. each.

L. tigrinum flore plena (Double Tiger Lily). Double flowers of orange-red with black spots. 35c. each.

cardinalis (Cardinalflower). Spikes 2 to 2½ ft. long, of cardinal flowers. August and September.

LUPINUS polyphyllus (Washington Lupine). Blue flowers on long spikes. June to August.

L. polyphyllus albiflorus. White.

L. polyphyllus roseus. Pink.

LYCHNIS chalcedonica (Maltese Cross). Small, brick-red flowers in June. 2 to 3 ft.

MONARDA didyma (Oswego Beebalm). Scarlet flowers from July to September.

MYOSOTIS scorpioides (True Forget-menot). Slender-stemmed plants bearing bright blue flowers with yellow eyes. March to August. 9 in.

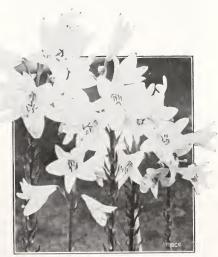
HYSANDRA terminalis (Japanese Pachysandra). A low-growing evergreen PACHYSANDRA cover plant with white flowers.

PAPAVER nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). A dwarf grower producing small flowers in several colors all Summer.

P. orientale (Oriental Poppy). Large, gor-geous red flowers on 3-ft. stems. June.

P. orientale, Goliath. Ficry scarlet, with maroon blotch.

PENTSTEMON barbatus torreyi (Beardtongue). Bright scarlet spikes of flowers. June to August, 2 to 4 ft. 35c. each.



Lilium candidum (Madonna Lily)

PAEONIA. Peony

One of the most satisfactory of the perennials. Immense, double flowers in all colors, most of them with a delightful fragrance. June.

Augustin d'Hour. Brilliant solferino-red, slight silvery reflex.

Beaute Francaise. Pink.

Edulis Superba. Bright mauve-pink. Felix Crousse. Brilliant red.

Festiva Maxima. Pure white, center flecked

Francois Ortegat.
Louis Van Houtte.
Officinalis rubra.
Purplish-crimson.
Deep carmine-rose.
The well-known, very

early, double crimson.

Queen Victoria. Milk-white guards, tinted flesh, center cream-white with crimson

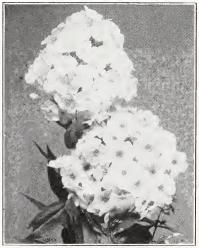
	Dorchester.	Salmon-pink;
late bloom	er.	Each
Small		\$0.75
Medium		1.00
Large		1.50
Specimen clu	ımps	2.50

PHLOX

One of the most beautiful and useful of the border plants. Flowers all Summer in large trusses, colors ranging from white to rich crimson and soft pink to bright coral-red.

Very fragrant.
35c. each, \$3.50 per doz.; larger size,
50c. each, \$5.00 per doz.

Athis. Salmon-pink. Baron von Dedem. Red.



Phlox, Miss Lingard. White with pink eye.
One of the best varieties



Baron von Heecheren. Pink.

Belvidere. Cerise.

Coquelicot. Orange-scarlet.

Eclaireur. Red.

Elizabeth Campbell. Salmon-pink.
of the best varieties for bedding. One

Etna. Orange-red, tinted salmon. Eugene Danzanvilliers. Light lilac. Ferdinand Cortez. Deep crimson.

Fraulein von Lassburg. Large white. Feu du Monde. Coral-red.

Matador. Cerise.

Michael Buchner. Lavender.

Miss Lingard. White with pink eye.

Mrs. Jenkins. White.

Peachblow. Pink.

Professor Virchow. Carmine.

Queen. White.

Rheinlander. Deep pink.

Richard Wallace. White, large crimson

Rijnstroom. Carmine. Good variety for bedding.

Sir Edward Landseer. Bright carmine.

Sunset. Dark rosy-pink. Terre Neuve. Purple.

Thor. Deep salmon-pink.
PHLOX subulata alba (Moss Pink). White.

P. subulata lilacina. Lilac. P. subulata rosea. Rose.

PHYSALIS francheti (Chinese Lanternplant). Dense, bushy plant, bearing bright orange-scarlet, lantern-like fruits. 2 ft. 35c. each.

We call attention to our hardy Phlox "East Hampton" originated on our own grounds. It is a beautiful salmon-pink, height 4 feet. It has never reverted to any other color. 40c. each, \$4.00 per doz.

- **PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana speciosa** (False-dragonhead). Tall spikes of pink flowers all Summer.
- PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Balloonflower). Large, balloon-shaped violet-blue blooms. July to September. 2 ft.
- **P. grandiflorum alba.** Same as preceding, but white.
- **POLEMONIUM caeruleum** (Greekvalerian). Spikes of sky-blue flowers. June to August. 1½ ft.
- **POTENTILLA formosa.** Small, compact plant, bearing profusion of single rosy-red flowers from June to August. 18 in.
- PRIMULA veris (Cowslip Primrose).

 Dwarf; yellow flowers in early Spring. 9 in.
- PYRETHRUM. See Chrysanthemum coccineum, page 39.
- **RUDBECKIA laciniata, Golden Glow.**Masses of double golden yellow flowers. 6 ft.
- R. purpurea (Giant Purple Coneflower). Large, reddish-purple flowers, brown center. 3 ft. July to October. 35c. each.
- **SALVIA azurea** (Azure Sage). Tall spikes, 3 to 4 ft. high, of small, intense blue flowers in August and September.
- **SEDUM spectabile** (Showy Sedum). Large flat heads of pink flowers in September. 1 ft.
- STATICE latifolia (Great Sea-lavender). Small, purplish-blue flowers in clusters. 18 in. July to October. 35c. each.
- **STOKESIA cyanea** (Stokesia). In blueand white-flowering varieties. Very double. Early Fall.
- THALICTRUM minus adiantifolium (Maidenhair Meadowrue). Has the appearance of a fern, but produces white flowers in Midsummer. 2 ft. 50c. each.
- **T. dipterocarpum** (Yunnan Meadowrue). Sprays of violet-mauve flowers on tall stems in early Summer. 50c. each.
- TRITOMA. See Kniphofia, page 41.



Sedum spectabile



Veronica

- VERONICA ineana (Woolly Speedwell).

 Always attractive, whether or not in bloom. An upright, woolly plant, 1 to 1½ ft. high, with many racemes of blue flowers.
- V. longifolia subsessilis (Clump Speedwell). Showy, intense blue flowers in tall spikes (3 ft.), the stems well furnished with foliage. An excellent cut flower. 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz.
- V. spicata. Good border plant. Spikes of light blue flowers in June and July. 1½ ft. 35c. each.
- V. teuerium rupestris (Rock Speedwell). Tufts or mats of dainty little plants. A beautiful ground cover for rock gardens or borders. Blue flowers in Spring.
- **VINCA minor** (Periwinkle). One of the best for ground covers, with evergreen shiny foliage and small blue flowers. Thrives in the shade.
- VIOLET, Double Russian. Very hardy, early and fragrant sort for outdoor culture.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

- PENNISETUM ruppeli (Fountain Grass). Long, narrow, gracefully recurving, bronzy green foliage, 50c. and \$1.00 each, according to size.
- PHALARIS arundinaeea picta* (Ribbon Grass). A tall, hardy grass, with yellowish white stripes lengthwise on the leaves. Medium size plants, 50c.; large plants, 75c.

We grow and handle cut flowers throughout the entire year for all occasions.

Fruit Department

When planning our home grounds we are too apt to forget that it is possible to combine beauty and utility and reap dual benefits from our efforts. This is especially true of fruit trees—not only do they provide fruit for our consumption but furnish the landscape with

flower and foliage.

For the small city plot where garden space is limited, we especially recommend the use of dwarf fruit trees. It is surprising what quantities of fruit may often be obtained from these small trees. We have an excellent selection, in several sizes, of the fruits best suited for Long Island.

STANDARD APPLES

SUMMER VARIETIES

Early Harvest. Yellow. July, Au-

Red Astrachan. Red. July, August. Yellow Transparent. Yellow. July, August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Duchess of Oldenburg. Red. September.

Fall Pippin. Green. October to December.

Gravenstein. Greenish-vellow. September, October.

Maiden Blush. Red and vellow. August, September.

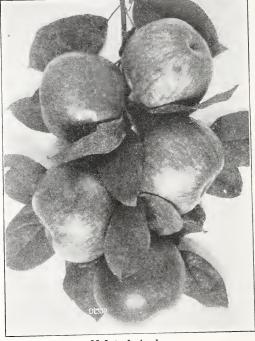
McIntosh. Red. November to February.

Wealthy. Red. September, October.

WINTER VARIETIES

Baldwin. Red. January to April. Delicious. Yellow and red. November to January. Fameuse (Snow Apple). Deep red skin; flesh white. **Grimes Golden.** Yellow. One of the best early Winter varieties. Comes into bearing when quite young.

Jonathan. Red and yellow. November to April. Tompkins King. Red. December to March. Golden Russet. December to May. Northern Spy. Red. January to June. Northwestern Greening. December December to April. Rhode Island Greening. December to April. Roxbury Russet. December to May. Spitzenburg. Red. December to April. Staman Winesap. Red. December to May. Wagener. Red. December to May. Winter Banana. Yellow. November to York İmperial. Greenish-yellow. December to May.



McIntosh Apples

STANDARD APPLES-Winter varieties, continued

Price of Standard Apples	
2-yr	\$0.75
2-yr., selected	1.00
3-yr	1.50
4-yr	2.00
4-yr., extra heavy	2.50
5-yr	2.50
5-yr., extra heavy	3.00
6-yr	3.50
7- to 8-yr	5.00

DWARF APPLES

Baldwin	McIntosh						
Delicious	Red Astrachan						
Fall Pippin Gravenstein	R. I. Gree	ning					
Gravenstein	Stayman	Winesar					
Yellow Tr	ansparent	Each					
1-yr		\$1.25					
2-yr		1.50					
3-vr		2.00					
Pyramid Shape—Assor	rted varieties						
7-8 ft., very heavy.		10.00					
Standard bearing ag							

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop.	Crimson.	Octob	er.
		Yellow	and red.
Septe	ember.		Each
3-yr			1.50
4-yr			2.00
5-yr			2.50

CHERRIES SWEET CHERRIES

Black Tartarian. Late June.
Dikeman. Black.
Governor Wood.
June.
Schmidt. Black. June.
Yellow Spanish. Late June.
Windsor. Dark red. July.

SOUR CHERRIES

Early Ric			
Montmor			
0-уг	 	 	 5.50

PEACHES SUMMER VARIETIES

Belle of Georgia. White. Early July. Carman. White. Early August. Champion. White. Late July. Early Crawford. Yellow. Late August. Elberta. Yellow. August, September. Greensboro. White. July. J. H. Hale. Yellow. Early September. Mountain Rose. White. Early August. Triumph. Yellow. July.



Sechel Pears



Crab Apples, Hyslop

PEACHES—Continued

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Late Crawford. Yellow. Late Sep	tember
Oldmixon . White. September.	
Stump. White. September.	Each
1-yr	\$0.50
1-yr., selected	.75
2-yr	1.00
2-yr., selected	1.50
3-yr., selected	2.00

STANDARD PEARS SUMMER VARIETIES

Bartlett. September. Clapp Favorite. August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Anjou. October.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. October.
Flemish Beauty. September, October.
Kieffer. October, November.
Lawrence. December.
Seckel. October.
Sheldon. October, November.

	Each
2-yr	. \$1.00
2-yr., selected	. 1.25
3-yr	
4-yr	. 2.25
5- to 6-yr	. 3.00

DWARF PEARS

Bartlett. September. Clapp Favorite. August. Duchesse d'Angouleme. October. Kieffer. October, November. Seckel. October.

	Each
2-yr	. \$1.00
2-yr., selected	. 1.25
3-yr	1.50
4-yr	
5-yr	. 2.00



Plums, Burbank

QUINCES

Champion.	Yellow.	October.	
Orange. Yel	low. Sep	tember.	
	-		Each
2-yr			\$1.50
3 - ÿr			1.75
4-yr			2.00
5- to 6-yr			
7- and 8-yr.			3.00

PLUMS

Abundance. Red. Early August. Burbank. Red. Late July. German Prune.

Imperial Gage. Middle August.

Satsuma.	Purple.	August.	Each
2-yr			.\$1.25
2-yr., sele	cted		. 1.50
3-yr			
4-yr			. 2.50
5-yr			. 3.00
6-yr			. 3.50

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal. Green. Midse Palmetto. White. Early.	ason.
100	
1-yr\$1.00	\$8.00
2-yr	16.00
2-yr., heavy 3.00	25.00
3-yr., heavy 5.00	
Washington Giant, Dark green.	
\$2.25 per 100, \$20.00 per 1000.	Ü

RHUBARB

Myatt's Linnaeus. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.; extra large, 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Small Fruits

CURRANTS

Cherry. Red; large, productive. Midseason.

Fay.	Dark red; large.	Early.	
		Each	Doz.
Sma	aII.,	. \$0.20	\$2.00
Me	dium	35	3.50
Lar	ge	50	5.00
	ra Iarge		

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing. Pale green fruits; productive.

Houghton. Dark red.

_	Each	Doz.
Medium	.\$0.35	\$3.50
Large	50	5.00
Extra Large	75	7.50

BLACKBERRIES

Eldorado. One of the best. Early to midseason.

Erie. Attractive berries. Midseason. Rathbun. Large; of good quality. Midseason.

Wilson Early. Very early. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100



Blackberries, Erie

GRAPES BLACK VARIETIES

Campbell Early. One of the best black sorts. Mid-August.

Concord. Most popular black. Early September. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Moore Early. Popularly called "Early Concord," two to three weeks earlier.

Worden. A most superior sort. Late August.

RED VARIETIES

Agawam. Early.

Caco. An extremely good new sort. Mid-August. 2-yr. \$1.00 each.

Catawba. The standard red sort. Late.

WHITE VARIETIES

Niagara. Rich, juicy, highly flavored fruits. Early September.

Winchell (Green Mountain).
early white. Late August.
Prices, except where otherwise.

Prices, except where otherwis	se note
Each	Doz.
2-yr\$0.50	\$5.00
3-yr	-7.50
4-yr 1.00	10.00
5- and 6-vr., extra	
heavy 1.50	15.00
V	

RASPBERRIES

If planted this Spring, will bear some truit the first season.

Cumberland. Black. Large fruit; late. Cuthbert. Red. Extremely popular; Iong season. Late.

Golden Queen. Yellow. High quality fruits for home use. Late.

Latham. One of the best red varieties. Large size. Late.

Ranere. Red. Everbearing.

St. Regis. Red. Everbearing.

	DOZ.	100
Medium	\$1.50	\$10.00
Large	2.00	12.00



Grapes, Campbell's Early

STRAWBERRIES

JUNE-BEARING

Big Joe. Large, attractive berries. Late. Late Jersey Giant. Fine late large berry. New York. The sweetest Strawberry. Late. **Premier.** The most perfect variety. Early.

Stevens Late. Champion. Very late.

Enormously productive. William Belt. Late.

FALL-BEARING

Progressive. Unusually productive.

June-bearing, field grown plants, \$3.00 per 100.

Fall-bearing, field grown plants, 5c. each, 50c. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

NIIT TREES

NOTTREES			
JUGLANS cinerea (Butternut). Each	Juglans regia (English or Persian		
4 to 5 ft\$1.25	Walnut). Grafted. Each		
5 to 6 ft	2 to 3 ft\$1.75		
	3 to 4 ft		
6 to 8 ft	4 to 5 ft		
J. nigra (Black Walnut). Grafted.	J. sieboldiana (Japanese Walnut).		
3 to 4 ft	4 to 5 ft		
4 to 5 ft	5 to 6 ft		
5 to 6 ft 4.00	6 to 8 ft		

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